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ADMIRAL TOGO WIRES FROM SEA GRATITUDE TO AMERICAN PEOPLE

On Board Lusitania, Off Nantucket, Japanese Naval Hero Thanks U. S. for Good Time Assured

GREETINGS MR. TAFT

Distinguished Visitor to Be Met by National Dignitaries on Arrival in New York Late Today

NEW YORK—A message to the American people from Admiral Togo, on board the steamship Lusitania off Nantucket, was received here today by wireless by the United Press. It reads: "I am looking forward with the utmost pleasure to my visit to your great country, and I would like to express my gratitude to Mr. Taft and his cabinet for the very cordial invitation they have held out to me and also to the American people for the kind welcome of which I have been assured."

"It has been one of my great wishes to visit the United States, and now that that wish is to be gratified, I come in the spirit of a student and an eager inquirer—eager to see all that your wonderful civilization has to show, and also to learn something of your marvelous progress in manufacture and commerce. "I have no idea as yet as to my program. All that is being arranged for me. I am just leaving it in the hands of the American people and I know that I shall be well looked after. "I have just experienced the time of my life in connection with the coronation of King George. Everywhere the hand of friendship has been held out to me. I am looking forward to an equally good time on my present visit. My heart is filled with gratitude for the kindness of those responsible for this present invitation."

The Lusitania is due here late today. The big Cunard liner will be met off the quarantine station by the revenue cutter Senece, on board of which will be Capt.

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COMMERCE CHAMBER TOURISTS WILL OMIT ITALY FROM PROGRAM

A telegram received from Secretary McKibben today, dated at Innsbruck, says that the Chamber of Commerce party touring Europe has decided to omit Italy from its schedule and spend the remainder of its time until its departure for Paris in Switzerland.

Mayor Fitzgerald left the party Thursday, going direct to Paris. He will visit London, Liverpool and Dublin before sailing for home.

The party was to have left Budapest for Venice Tuesday evening, spending Wednesday and Thursday at Venice, and Friday at Milan, with a side trip to Turin to visit the international exhibition of industries and labor. Instead of this the party went direct to Innsbruck, leaving this morning for Lucerne, where it will stay today and tomorrow, going thence to Interlaken, where it will spend Saturday afternoon, Sunday and Monday.

The principal occupation of the party in Switzerland will be recreation. The party will, however, take note of the intensive development of manufacturing in Switzerland, the people of which are industrious and which has an abundance of water power.

HAVERHILL TAXES INCREASE
HAVERHILL, Mass.—The assessors announced \$19.20 as the tax rate for the current year, an increase of 20 cents over the rate for 1910.

Some Changes in Cotton Tariff Made by Revision Bill As House Votes on It

Cotton thread, carded yarn, warps, etc., 10 to 15 per cent ad valorem; Payne rate 32.17.
Spool thread, crochet, darning and embroidery cotton on spools, 15 per cent; Payne rate 23.63.
Cotton cloth, not bleached or colored, average rate of 24.51; Payne rate 42.46.
Handkerchiefs or muffers, 30 per cent; Payne rate, 52.05.
Clothing, ready made, and articles of wearing apparel of every description composed of cotton or vegetable fiber, 30 per cent; Payne rate 50.02.
Sheets, 25 per cent; Payne rate 50.02.
Plushes, velvets, velveteens, corduroys 30 per cent; Payne rate 54.33.
Curtains, table covers, tapestries, upholstery goods, 35 per cent; Payne rate, 50.
Stockings and socks, machine made, 20 per cent; Payne rate, 30.
Stockings and socks, hand made, 40 per cent; Payne rate, 71.57.
Men's and boys' cotton gloves, knitted or woven, 35 per cent; Payne rate, 71.57.
Shirts, sweaters and underwear, 30 per cent; Payne rate, 59.
Bandings, belting, bindings, garters, ribbons, tire fabric, suspenders, lampwicks, 25 per cent; Payne rate, 36.97.
Towels, doilies, quilts, blankets, mops, washrags, etc., 25 per cent; Payne rate, 45 per cent.

PASSAGE OF COTTON BILL IS ASSURED AS HOUSE GAVEL FALLS

WASHINGTON—When the House met today the passage of the cotton revision bill before adjournment was assured. The bill, which was ratified by more than a two-thirds majority, at a Democratic caucus, reduces by nearly one-half the schedules of the Payne-Aldrich law on manufactures of cotton.

It cuts from an equivalent ad valorem rate of 48.52 per cent, under the Payne-Aldrich act to an average ad valorem rate of 27.06 per cent. Under the Wilson bill of 1894, the last Democratic tariff, the average ad valorem rate was 43.76.

Under the proposed rates the committee estimates the imports of cotton goods for 12 months at \$39,163,800, against \$28,417,441 last year, and that the duties derived under the new act for a year would be \$10,599,000, as against \$13,673,801. "The schedules are cut practically in half, and we will push it through the House with little debate," said Mr. Underwood to the caucus, and he has kept his word.

The principle of ad valorem duties adopted by the Democrats in their revision of the woolen schedule, instead of a combination of specific and ad valorem duties is carried out in the cotton bill.

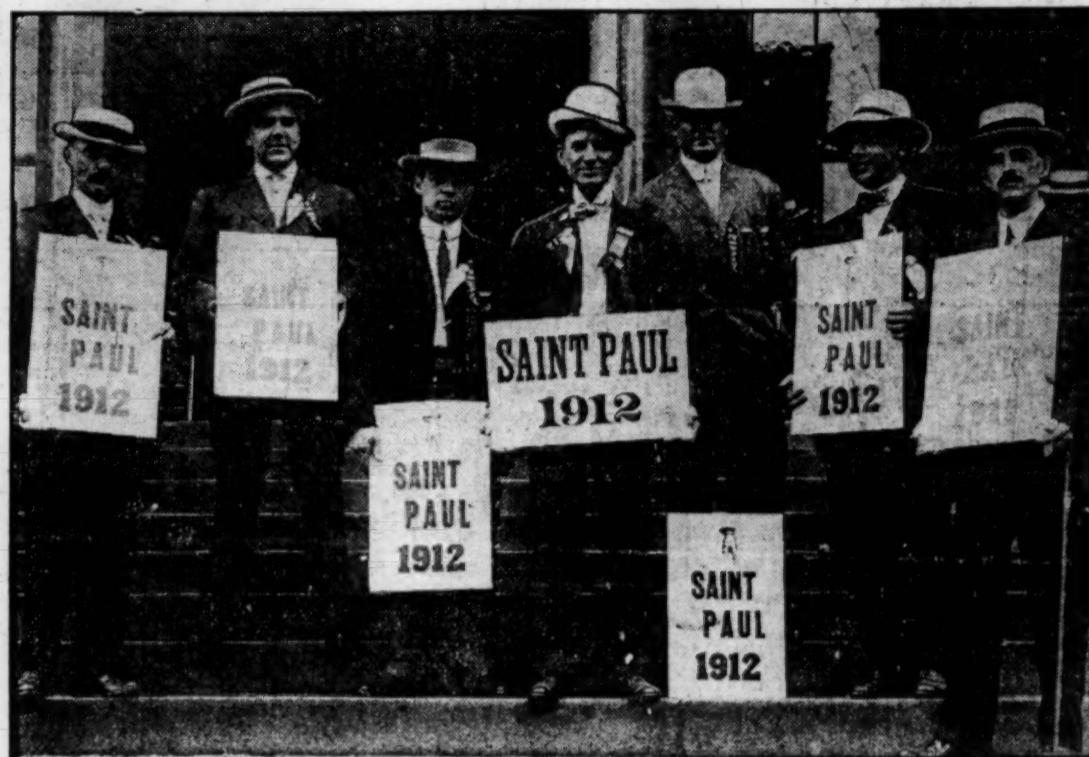
GRANADOS TAKES MEXICAN POST AS HEAD OF INTERIOR

MEXICO CITY—The formal acceptance today of the portfolio of the interior by Alberto Garcia Granados, Governor of the federal district, relieved in a measure the tense situation precipitated Wednesday by the sudden resignation of Emilio Vasquez Gomez, whose conduct of the interior department was not fully approved by President de la Barra.

BRESLAU HONORS U. S. COLLEGE MEN

BRESLAU, Germany—Several prominent Americans were given honorary degrees today upon the occasion of the centennial jubilee of Breslau University, including Professor Theobald Smith of Harvard, Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus, Harvard, and the Rev. Benjamin W. Bacon of Yale.

ST. PAUL AD MEN ARE AFTER 1912 CONVENTION



Left to right: G. C. Van T. Hull, R. M. Baumgardner, G. E. Michael, W. E. Wither- spoon, R. F. McCleary, Dr. G. T. True, A. W. Bailey

MOTION OF CENSURE UPON GOVERNMENT IS COMING IN BRITAIN

LONDON—In the British House of Commons on Wednesday A. J. Balfour, leader of the Opposition, gave notice of a vote of censure on the government, to be moved next Monday. The motion is as follows: "That the advice given to his majesty by his majesty's ministers whereby they obtained from his majesty a pledge that a sufficient number of peers would be created to pass the parliament bill in the shape in which it left this House is a gross violation of constitutional liberty by which, among other ill consequences, the people will be precluded from again pronouncing upon the policy of home rule."

This resolution will be defeated by the Commons, but an identical motion, moved by Lord Curzon, will be carried in the Lords. The only expected effect, however, will be the establishing of Mr. Balfour firmly as leader of the Opposition, which is warmly in favor of the motion.

SPECIAL COMMISSION ON RHODE ISLAND TAX PLANS MAKES REPORT

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Robert S. Franklin of Newport, chairman of the joint special legislative commission on revision of taxation laws, today presented to Governor Pothier a statement of the principal points which that committee will recommend to the General Assembly when the special session, which the Governor says he will call, commences. For two years this committee has been at work, and its first two recommendations to the General Assembly were defeated.

The committee says that if the recommendations originally made are supplemented by the provision now recommended, sufficient revenue will be received to warrant the immediate reduction of the state tax upon the several

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TRUSTEES PROPOSE EXTENSIVE CHANGES IN FACULTY AT TUFTS

Extensive changes in the faculty of Tufts College for next year have been decided upon by the trustees, to take effect with the opening of the next college term. They are a result of the increased expense entailed by the establishment of Jackson College and the making of Tufts College non-coeducational. Almost all of the instructorships will be abolished and the departments will be conducted by the professors. In past years it has been customary for new instructors, oftentimes elected from the membership of the preceding graduating class, to assist and frequently to take charge of the introductory courses.

Several changes among the professors have also been made. Prof. Harry G. Chase, head of the physics department, and Prof. Lawrence B. Evans will spend the next year in travel abroad. Prof. Colin A. Scott, head of the department of education; Howard J. Savage, instructor of the engineering school, and Clinton J. Massee, instructor of the English department, have resigned. Mr. Savage has accepted an instructorship at Harvard College and Mr. Massee will spend a year in foreign travel.

REMSSEN BOARD PAID FOR TESTIMONY IN AID OF THE FOOD MAKERS

WASHINGTON—Dr. Ira Remsen, chairman of the Remsen pure food referee board, ended his testimony today on the work of the board before the committee on agricultural department expenditures.

Representative Floyd of Arkansas

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WEBSTER PAINTING TO STAY SAME SIZE, REASSURES ART MEN

After a meeting of the art commission this noon, the report that that organization is contemplating cutting or folding of the historic painting "Webster's Reply to Hayne," which is hung back of the stage in Faneuil hall, was denied. It was announced that the commission is seeking the advice of experts as to how the frame of the picture may be altered so as to fit the space without overshadowing two other portraits, as at present. According to the revised ordinances of 1908 the art commission can only do this work with the approval of the mayor. This the members of the commission claim to have under the general order passed by the city council appropriating a sum of money, for the purpose.

REBELS HOLD HAYTI CAPITAL AND MEN OF WARSHIPS ON WATCH

PORT AU PRINCE—The revolutionary factions of General Leconte and General Firmin are both in power at the capital, following the flight of the President, General Simon. Neither of the rival leaders is here, but the possibility of serious friction when a bid is made for the presidential chair is admitted.

Attempts to loot have been put down with a strong hand, partly through the efforts of the committee of safety organized by the diplomatic corps. More than 40 persons have been slain in street fighting within the last 24 hours.

Detachments of marines were landed early today from the U. S. S. Des Moines, the British warship Melpomene and the German cruiser Bremen.

The streets are filled with insurgents and the collapse of the Simon party is

(Continued on page seven, column three)

MINNESOTA AD MEN READY TO WELCOME GOVERNOR EBERHART

Mr. Foss and Staff to Receive Distinguished Visitor at the State House After Parade From the South Station

TEXANS ON MARCH

Lone Star State Makes Lively Campaign for 1912 Convention—Rivalry for Presidency Becoming Keen

PROGRAM FOR FRIDAY

9:30 a. m.—Departmental sessions. General advertising agents (Ford hall), Frank Prescher of New York, chairman. Printing, engraving and business literature (Social hall), F. E. Johnston of Dallas, Texas, chairman. National advertising managers (Kingsley hall, Ford building), E. St. Elmo Lewis of Detroit, chairman. Technical, trade and class publications (Wesleyan hall), Henry G. Lord of Boston, chairman. Agricultural publications (Gilbert hall, Tremont Temple), T. W. Le Quatte of Des Moines, chairman. Municipal and state publicity (Twentieth Century Club, Joy street), Thomas F. Anderson of Boston, chairman. Retail advertising (Elk's hall, Somerset street), F. W. Tully of Boston, chairman. Daily newspaper (Lorimer hall), Lafayette Young, Jr., of Des Moines, Ia., chairman. Outdoor advertising (Boston City Club), E. C. Donnelly of Boston, chairman. Specialty advertising (Pilgrim hall), L. E. Pratt of New York, chairman. Periodicals (Chipman hall, Tremont Temple), David G. Evans of New York, chairman. 3 p. m.—Closing session (Ford hall). Report of educational committee. Election of officers. Choosing next convention city, etc. 6:30 p. m.—Reception and banquet in symphony hall, by the Pilgrim Publicity Association. Special banquet to the women guests, who will get to symphony hall in time for the addresses there.

Governor Eberhart of Minnesota will be the guest of the Associated Advertising Clubs of America this afternoon. He will arrive at the South station at 3 p. m., where he will be met by the Minnesota delegation and escorted to the State House. There he will be tendered a reception by Governor Foss and staff.

(Continued on page four, column one)

KONGO CONCESSION TO GERMANY SAID TO BE FINISH OF CRISIS

LONDON—The London Times displays prominently a statement that it has reason to believe that a possible basis of agreement on the Morocco question has been reached, and that the compensation demanded by Germany will be granted in the rectification of the Kamerun-Kongo frontier and by the transfer to Germany of part of the French Kongo, but not necessarily on the coast.

Francis MacCullagh and Alan Osler, journalists, have been expelled from Agadir, Morocco, by the Khalifa of Agadir, on the ground that they were not provided with letters of introduction. It is considered that the Germans may have objected to their presence.

MR. BRYAN SILENT ON UNDERWOOD

PETOSKEY, Mich.—W. J. Bryan, who is lecturing in southern Michigan, has kept silent on the action of Congressman Underwood in charging Mr. Bryan with falsifying that the former was a protectionist.

John M. Hall of Petoskey, who entertained Mr. Bryan here, says the Nebraska read the newspaper account of Mr. Underwood's action in silence.

(Continued on page seven, column three)

WORLD PEACE DAWNS AS THREE BIG POWERS SIGN FOR ARBITRATION

United States, Great Britain and France Take Most Advanced Step in History to Bring About End of War

OTHERS TO FOLLOW

Time Not Far Distant, It Is Said, When All Nations Will Come Into the Same Protecting Fold

BULLETIN

PARIS—The arbitration treaty between the United States and France was signed today by Foreign Minister De Selves, with Robert Bacon, American ambassador to France and M. Jusserand, French ambassador to the United States, as witnesses.

WASHINGTON—Linking three of the world's great powers in the movement toward universal peace, general arbitration treaties between the United States, Great Britain and France were signed today.

The first signature was appended to the French treaty by M. De Selves, foreign minister in Paris, at 2 p. m., which was 9 a. m. Washington time. The signing of the British treaty here took place this afternoon six hours later, Ambassador Bryce coming from his summer home at Seal Harbor, Me., for the purpose.

These treaties mark the beginning of the end of the cost and carnage of war. Other nations are sure to follow until, in time, all the people of the earth are united by a common bond. The United States stands with open arms to welcome into the fold as many of the great powers as are willing to enter into similar arrangements. Already progress has been made in preparing for such treaties with Germany, the Netherlands and Sweden, and there is reasonable expectation that Japan will soon be a party to the negotiations.

There is talk of the United States

(Continued on page four, column two)

J. A. TOPPING SHEDS MORE LIGHT ON THE BIG STEEL MERGER

NEW YORK—Continuing the investigation of the absorption of the Tennessee Coal & Iron Company by the United States Steel Corporation the Stanley Congress committee questioned yesterday John A. Topping of the Republic Iron & Steel Company, a member of the Tennessee Coal & Iron syndicate, regarding the deal.

He said when the syndicate was formed to get control of the Tennessee Coal & Iron property all of the members agreed that it would be an excellent investment. He insisted there was never any question of buying the stock as a speculation.

Before calling Mr. Topping the members of the committee devoted much time to making sure they were properly paired on the Underwood bill revising the cotton tariff schedule.

Mr. Topping corroborated other witnesses regarding the enormous value of the T. C. I. holdings and said the T. C. I. could produce pig iron at \$3 less a ton than any other concern in the world. Its earnings increased 112 per cent in a year, he said.

He was not in favor of the sale to the Steel combine, and he told Lewis Cass Ledyard the advantage of the T. C. I. property simply because Grant B. Schley told him his firm was in trouble and had to be helped out.

MELROSE PARKWAY OPENED IN OFFICIAL AUTOMOBILE PARADE

The metropolitan park commission today opened the new boulevard and extension, from the terminus of the Lynn-Fells boulevard at Tremont street, Melrose, through to Bellevue avenue, Melrose, a distance of a little more than a mile. Ultimately this state roadway will be extended to the Lynn Woods reservation and thence to the noted North Shore drive, making a connecting link between the boulevard systems south of Boston and those on the north side of the city.

The new roadway borders the northern shore of Ell pond, Melrose, where the city has purchased about five acres of land to be made into a beautiful public park and playgrounds and for which an appropriation of \$20,000 has already been made for laying it out.

Kindly note the following request:

When you have read this copy of the MONITOR please pass it along to some one else

Cooperation in behalf of clean journalism will bring good results



Parade of delegates to advertising men's convention session at Boston opera house



Lone Star State delegation passing through Copley square on way to Boston opera house

Send your "Want" ad to

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If you are looking for employment, or for an employee, the Monitor offers you an opportunity to supply your need without the expense of advertising.

THIS OFFER DOES NOT APPLY TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE.

THE MONITOR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

FULL NAME AND ADDRESS OF ADVERTISER MUST BE FURNISHED FOR PUBLICATION OR ADVERTISEMENT WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED

Name.....
Street.....
City..... State.....

- State your "want" in 20 words and attach the above coupon, properly filled out.
The above coupon must be attached to insure insertion.

It will be run FREE
ONE WEEK
ON THE
CLASSIFIED AD PAGE

Write your advertisement, attach blank and mail direct to The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Monitor is read in every city in America.

COLONEL ROOSEVELT DEFENDS WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT

LYONS, N. Y.—"It is simply nonsense to suppose that this country will tolerate permanently a line of action such as the court of appeals followed in declaring unconstitutional the workmen's compensation act," is the statement of Col. Theodore Roosevelt in correspondence made public today between Colonel Roosevelt and Charles H. Betts regarding the former's criticisms of the action of the New York state court of appeals in declaring unconstitutional the workmen's compensation act.

Mr. Betts, who is the editor of the Lyons Republican and a member of the state committee, took the colonel to task for his temerity in criticizing the courts and received the above in reply. Other quotations follow:

"Four federal judges have written that they agreed with me that the action of the New York court of appeals is so utterly reactionary as to be an invitation to revolution.

"My plea is that the court act with ordinary statesmanship, ordinary regard for the laws, ordinary regard for the constitution as a living aid to growth.

"No man who takes the opposite ground to that which I have taken in the article in question has any right on the bench and it is a misfortune to have him there.

"The Republican party was formed to protest against the very view of the courts reactionaries now insist we should hold."

GOVERNOR BASS GUILD SUCCESSOR AS FORESTRY HEAD

BRETTON WOODS, N. H.—Gov. Robert P. Bass of New Hampshire was today elected president of the American Forestry Association by the directors of the association, which is in convention here. Governor Bass succeeds Curtis Guild, Jr., United States ambassador to Russia, who tendered his resignation to the association when he received his appointment as ambassador.

State and national forestry department officials delivered addresses today.

NEW WIRELESS STATION IS BEGUN

Work has been started on a new wireless station at the Charlestown navy yard. It will be as powerful as any on the coast, or yet projected. Quarters for the wireless operators will also be provided at the new station, which will be on the water front, at the end of pier 1 of the yard, adjacent to the Hoosac tunnel docks.

BAND CONCERTS ARE ANNOUNCED

Two concerts will be given by the municipal band under the direction of D. G. Cericola, it is announced. The first concert will be given at Roslindale playground tonight.

On Friday night the band will be at the Neponset playground.

PASTOR FOR SPRINGFIELD—SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The committee on permanent supply of Memorial church has recommended the election of the Rev. Edward Payson Berry, formerly pastor of the Presbyterian church in Hoosick Falls, N. Y., and recently supplying in various churches in Brooklyn, N. Y., and in this state.

A. H. WEED FOR FINANCE COUNSEL—The Boston finance commission today announced the appointment of Arthur H. Weed as special counsel for the commission to fill the vacancy made by the resignation of Michael J. Sughrue.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON
B. F. KEITH'S—Vaudeville.
CASTLE SQUARE—"A Bachelor's Honey-moon."
MAJESTIC—"Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch."

NEW YORK
COHAN—"Get Rich Quick Wallingford."
HAMMERSTEIN—Vaudeville.
NEW AMSTERDAM—"The Pink Lady."

CHICAGO
OLYMPIC—"Get Rich Quick Wallingford."
MAJESTIC—Vaudeville.
OPERA HOUSE—"Miss Fix-it."

WHAT EDITORS ARE SAYING

THE selected editorial comments to-day show the keen interest taken by the United States press in the electoral contest going on in Canada, the result of which will decide the fate of the reciprocity agreement:

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER—Indications are that the Liberals will be victorious. Their leaders are claiming an increased parliamentary majority. Canada is sufficiently democratic to resent the dog-in-the-manger tactics of the Conservatives. Moreover the Canadians see that the benefit of reciprocity will be mutual. Such bugaboos as "United States supremacy" or "annexation" will not frighten the thoughtful Canadian voter, no matter how fearfully they may be paraded by the Tory orators and newspapers.

LOWELL COURIER-CITIZEN—The voters understand the question pretty thoroughly already and it will be discussed before them from now till voting day. Both sides express confidence in the result. As it looks from here, the Liberals have the better show of winning. That reciprocal trading with the United States should be a good thing for Canada is likely to be the prevailing opinion.

NEW YORK POST—The general election campaign is already under way in Canada and the Conservatives are plainly preparing to make their fight on the annexation issue. Possibly annexation is the best weapon the opposition can lay hands on at present, but it is a terribly double-edged tool. To lay stress on reciprocity as the harbinger of annexation, is to befool the other argument which has been brought into play against Canada's economic interests. The dilemma is this: If reciprocity brings on annexation it can only be because reciprocity will confer such decided advantages on the Canadian people as to make them anxious for a closer union.

PHILADELPHIA RECORD—If the Canadians can have all the advantages of trade with the United States and yet cherish their sentimental attachment for the British empire why should they seek to change their political status? They will throw off their British connection when it interferes with their comfort and prosperity.

OLD HOME DAY PROGRAM READY

HARWICH, Mass.—This town will observe Friday as Harwich Old Home day. The Old Home Week Association of which Charles M. Robbins is president, has arranged a program.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

Howard M. Brisco, traffic manager for the Boston & Albany road, left the terminal with a party on the composite engine Berkshire today for a trip over the East Boston branch and docks.

The Providence Eastern League baseball club passed through Boston early today en route from Montreal.

The American Express Company received at the South station over the Northern Pacific and New York Central lines yesterday five passenger express refrigerator cars loaded with Columbia river salmon consigned to the Boston market.

George Wishart, superintendent of buildings has 25 painters with a camp train working on the Fort Point channel drawbridge.

WOBURN TAX RATE IS \$20.30—WOBURN, Mass.—The tax rate of Woburn this year will be \$20.30, an increase of 50 cents over last year. The city has lost \$76,000 in personal property since last year, but gained \$130,000 in real estate. The total valuation is \$11,500,000.

DECLINES TO INDORE CLERK—The Boston Bar Association declines to induct Francis A. Campbell as clerk of the superior civil court. Members are quoted as saying that unless some other strong candidate is found before the election they will remain neutral.

CUTLERY FIRM FOR SPRINGFIELD—SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The Union Cutlery & Hardware Company of Unionville, Conn., has announced that it will remove its plant to Springfield, taking a factory in the Brightwood section. The company employs about 100 skilled hands.

and prosperity. The less it interferes with these the longer that connection will last. Reciprocity will strengthen the British tie by decreasing the motive for breaking it.

NEW YORK TIMES—The Conservative attack on reciprocity as a profitless policy in Canada tends to refute the other argument that reciprocity will bring Canada more and more under the influence of the United States and weaken its attachment economically and politically to the British empire. If reciprocity proves to be a bad bargain for Canada, as Mr. Borden says it will, the agreement can be promptly terminated.

PITTSBURGH DISPATCH—Out of all this seething confusion it seems reasonably sure that Laurier will come back with a working majority to pass the reciprocity bill. He had 45 majority in the Parliament just dissolved, so that a loss of 23 seats is necessary to defeat him, a loss which he and his supporters say is impossible. His prompt appeal to the country evidences his confidence in the result.

WOODSTOCK SENTINEL-REVIEW—With flaxseed at, say, \$2 a bushel, and with 6,000,000 bushels in Canada for sale, it is a simple matter to figure out the advantage to the Canadian producer of the removal of a duty of 25 cents a bushel. This is but a sample instance of the value of reciprocity, but it is worth considering.

CALGARY HERALD—When the West has its own industries it will be as eager for protection as the East. In the meantime, however, the general farmer benefits by the protection of his home market. This keeps him steady. Reciprocity will rob him of that protection and make the national policy a "jug-handled" device for protecting only one class in the community.

MONTREAL WITNESS—The question before the country today is a clean cut one, "reciprocity or no reciprocity." Behind that the party has daringly placed the whole protected interests versus the people. If the government wins we shall have reciprocity. After that the opposition can with advantage to itself and to the cause of protection, and, we may add, to the country, raise other issues.

SHOE MACHINERY COMPANY IS SUING CHARLES H. JONES

Charles H. Jones of the Commonwealth Shoe & Leather Company of 72 Lincoln street, who has been the active leader in the recent opposition to the United Shoe Machinery Company, has been attached for \$100,000 by the company.

The writ is returnable the first Monday in September.

Mr. Jones turned the papers in the suit over to his attorneys.

B. & A. HAS OCEAN TICKET SYSTEM

It is now possible for a passenger coming into this port on the Cunard steamships to arrange at sea for the purchase of tickets to western points on the lines of the Boston & Albany and New York Central railroads. The Boston & Albany railroad has just concluded an arrangement with the Cunard Steamship Company by which the passengers on all Cunard steamships coming to Boston will arrange by wireless for tickets and sleeping car accommodations for passengers bound west out of Boston, and it will be arranged so that the tickets and sleeping car accommodations will be brought to the Boston & Albany terminal at East Boston and given to the passenger on board ship, thus enabling him to make quick connections with trains out of Boston.

WASHAKIE BRINGS FISHERMEN HERE

After drifting in an open dory without food and provisions for over 24 hours during the height of last Friday's storm, Emanuel Oliver and Louis Perry, two of the crew of the Provincetown schooner Arbitrator, who were reported as lost in the gale of Friday, were picked up by the three-masted schooner Savannah, Captain Gould, bound from Portland, Me., to Jacksonville, Fla., to load a cargo of lumber.

The men arrived at T wharf today on the fishing schooner Washakie, Capt. Charles Nickerson, and shortly afterward sailed on the steamer Dorothy Bradford for their homes in Provincetown.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER READY FOR TEST ON RECIPROCITY ISSUE

OTTAWA, Ont.—On Aug. 15 the Canadian prime minister, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, will open his platform campaign in the province of Ontario. The place for the opening rally will be at a strategic point in the southwestern group of countries along Lake Erie where it is thought the reciprocity issues give the Liberals good hope of capturing several of the seats now held by the Conservatives.

On Thursday, Aug. 17, the premier will speak at Three Rivers, in Jacques bureau's constituency. On the following day he will speak in the city of Quebec, where his own constituency joins that of William Price, one of the Conservative leaders in the revolt of last spring against Mr. Borden's leadership.

The following week the premier will devote to meetings in the Montreal district. From Aug. 28 to Sept. 1 he will be in the Maritime provinces for a series of six or seven meetings. He will speak in Halifax, where a strong effort will be made to defeat Mr. Borden and his running mate, Mr. Crosby, and at St. John, N. B., where Dr. Daniel, a Conservative, is likely to lose his seat.

Sir Wilfrid will return on Sept. 4 to Toronto for a series of addresses at various places to be decided upon later. The following week he will devote to the Quebec district, and will close the five weeks' campaign with final rallies on Sept. 18, 19 and 20 at important places.

PROMISES MADE TO ALBANIANS BY TURKEY ARE GIVEN

CETTINJE, Montenegro—Turkey's concessions to the Malissori tribesmen on condition that they cease hostilities and return to Albania include general amnesty.

It is promised that there will be no levying of taxes for the next two years, that carrying of arms will be permitted, except in towns and bazaar, and that \$60,000 will be given as compensation for damaged and demolished houses, or more if that amount is insufficient.

It is promised also that refugees who return from Montenegro to Albania will be made an allowance by which they will be able to live until the next harvest. Further concessions offered are the construction of roadways and other improvements.

DORCHESTER A LEADER TODAY

Some large sales of real estate in the Dorchester and Roxbury districts have just gone to record at the Suffolk registry of deeds.

Two frame buildings and vacant land on Danube, Brookford and Dacia streets, Dorchester, have passed to the ownership of James Lyons, title coming from the Samuel Frudenberg estate. The entire assessment amounts to \$51,200, of which amount \$31,400 is on 105,128 square feet of land.

Peter Kelley has conveyed to James Rogan title to the property at 37 to 41 Calumet street, junction of Pequot street, Roxbury, comprising two frame houses and 6507 square feet of land, the latter taxed for \$2900. The total assessors' rating is \$16,900.

Another sale in Dorchester takes a lot of land at Columbia road and Glendale street, containing 8326 square feet, taxed for \$10,400. Eva Rudnick sells to Samuel Epstein title coming through Peter B. Siegel.

Jacob L. Goldsmith has sold to Eli Epotun the frame house at 38 Edgewood street, near Warren street, Roxbury, taxed with the 3735 square feet of land in the lot, at \$500. The land's share is \$1500.

The Joseph G. Shed estate has disposed of its property at 27 Fountain street, near Circuit street, Roxbury, to Washington D. Areson. There is a 2½ story frame house and a lot containing 3852 square feet of land, all assessed on \$5200, with \$1900 on the lot.

In the South End of the city proper Louis Pinansky has sold to Aaron Akabas the three story well-front brick building at 72 East Broadway, near Harrison avenue. The lot contains 1974 square feet of land, taxed for \$2000, and the total tax valuation is \$4000.

William S. Smith has just purchased from Ellen J. Ryan the 2½-story brick structure and 1083 square feet of land at 12 Groton street, near Shawmut avenue. The assessment is \$2900, of which amount the land carries \$1100.

A lot of land at Robinson avenue and Bentham road, Dorchester, has been acquired by Anna C. Zedren from George C. Jeffrey. It contains 3294 square feet and is taxed for \$700.

RATIONAL GOLF

By JASON ROGERS

The sun is shining and the courses are smooth and dry and fast, so that the little heavy balls that we are using now run along them as if they never would stop, writes Henry Leach in the London Sketch. Then for the most part we are working rather less and playing rather the more; with all our exercise and practise of golf we are very fit and our muscles are tuned up, and it does seem that we ought to be playing this game better than at any other time.

There really appears to be no sort of good excuse for not doing so. And yet it is the solemn and distressing fact that for the most part our golf during this happy month of July is not nearly so good as it ought to be. It is worse than it was at the beginning of May. When I write of our golf in this way I mean the golf not of a few individuals, self-included, but that of the general body of players, and I have come by this impression, or rather clear conviction, from listening patiently to the complaints of many scores of keen players of my acquaintance on many courses to which my fancy is moving. I have never met so many grumblers, nor have I heard them grumbling so much or expressing so very seriously their doubts as to whether they would ever in their lives be able to play again quite so well as they did in the long ago, only a year or so after they first took up the game.

These men are very discouraged and their case is really a sad one. Let me say now that it is quite the normal state of things for there to be much wailing and discarding of clubs in July for very clear reasons, which may not be quite understood and appreciated by the sufferers. They nearly always start the season at Easter with too high ambitions. They are going to play infinitely better than ever before, they think, and they will leave no clubs, balls or books unbought to attain that end. They do, in truth, set up an impossible ideal for themselves, and when it begins to dawn upon them in the middle of the season (just, too, when the holiday period is coming on, at which time they had thought of entering for all kinds of open competitions, including perhaps even the Irish championship, that most popular of late summer events), that their game is probably much worse than it was, and shows no signs of improvement, they are naturally very dejected. There are certain clear causes for their comparative failure. In the first place, they play too much and become stale and unavoidably careless. In the second, the game is more difficult to play at this season than they think it is.

There may be more run on the ball than usual; but I am by no means satisfied that the ball flies as well through the air in hot summer weather as it does in the cooler spring and autumn days; and I feel sure that players generally are given to overestimating the length of carry that they can get from their tee and long second shots, and that they are punished accordingly. Then with the dry and hard courses the short game is very difficult; and to all these there has to be added the long-grass trouble, which is at its worst at this time of the year, but, happily, is not so bad this season as it was last. So I think the golfer expects too much in the summer, and that, failing to get it, he presses, changes his methods, tries new clubs and new dodges, and in a very little while is in a hopeless tangle with the game.

The best advice that can be given to such players is to rest and wait, and one is conscious that such advice does not seem to be very practical. But let them remember that point about the carry not being so great as it is imagined to be, and accordingly not to attempt too much. Very long drives are done in these summer days, but the length comes chiefly from the run on the ball, and not from the flight, and this makes many calculations wrong. In playing long-grass shots remember that these little heavy balls sink themselves into difficult places much more than the others used to do, and that they are far harder to dislodge. They do not jump out of the grass so quickly when they feel the cold iron touching them as the others did. It should be a resolution therefore to make a recovery of some kind at any cost, and not to bother about length in the process. Remember the advice of James Braid about dealing with long grass, the said James being about the greatest man at recovery of all kinds who has ever been born. If you dare use a mid-iron, do so, for it is a good club for the long grass, cutting its way through to the ball in fine style; but the club should be gripped very firmly, the tendency to let it slip in the hands should be guarded against, and it should be remembered that the long grass has a particular inclination to wrap itself around the blade, and that various circumstances conspire toward a pulled ball. If you dare not use the mid-iron then the niblick is the club. You still see golfers using their brassies and cleeks from long grass, but the risks are even greater than they used to be, and these bold persons must lose far more than they gain.

PLAYHOUSE NEWS

"ELECTRA"

The Coburn players performed Gilbert Murray's version of Euripides' "Electra" Wednesday evening in Harvard College yard back of Sever hall, under the auspices of the summer school.

This evening Mackaye's "The Canterbury Pilgrims" will be the bill. Friday afternoon "Taming of the Shrew" will be played and Friday evening "Romeo and Juliet." If the weather is unfavorable the plays will be given in Sanders theater.

Cast of "Electra":
Clytemnestra.....Helen Harrington
Electra.....Mrs. Coburn
Orestes.....Mr. Coburn
A peasant.....Frank Peters
An old man.....Roydon Erlyne
Pylades.....Ernest Rowan
Messenger.....Edward Donnelly
Another attendant.....Frederick Waelder
Castor.....Howard Kyle
Polydeuces.....Harley Knoles
Leader of chorus.....Dorothy Turner
Second leader.....Amelia Barleon

The argument of play differs from the treatment of the legend by the other Greek tragic writers. To Euripides, the most modern in spirit of them all, one crime did not justify another. The penalty for evil must be remorse, even when the evil was a cherished revenge gratified.

Clytemnestra, mother of Electra and Orestes, slays her husband, Agamemnon, and marries Aegisthus. By decree of this pair, Electra is forced in marriage to a peasant, while Orestes escapes in exile. With the years, brother and sister dream of vengeance. Orestes, wandering with his friend, Pylades, ultimately discovers Electra, and their hate and wrongs culminate in the murder of their mother and stepfather. Despite the sanction of this deed by the Delphic oracles, the gods ordain that Orestes shall ever be a wanderer, while Electra, mated to Pylades, seeks restoration of a shattered life in distant lands.

The audience listened closely and showed every evidence of pleasure in the drama and in the acting of Mrs. Coburn as the brooding Electra and the sturdy Orestes of Mr. Coburn. The whole presentation was notable for good team work, bringing out the full effect of the powerful compressed action. Frank Peters' acting of the sympathetic character of the peasant won approval. The others were wholly adequate in lesser roles.

The settings were most attractive, and lights were well managed. There was a good audience.

Boston Amusement Notes

Seats are on sale for the engagement of "Over Night," a bright farce which comes to the Shubert next Monday night.

"Clarice," the pretty and humorous romance of Georgian life by William Gillette, will surely prove one of the most potent attractions of the Morison season at the Majestic, beginning Monday afternoon.

POSITION OF ENCKE'S COMET

A cablegram received at the Harvard observatory from Kiel gives the position of Encke's comet as observed by Gownes-sait July 31. The comet was visible in a small telescope.

FORMER SHAH NEARS CAPITAL

TEHERAN, Persia—Mohammed Ali Mirza, the deposed Shah, is reported to be nearing the capital, but has yet to overcome several difficult mountain marches.

HOME-MADE BREAD

from Franklin Mills Entire Wheat Flour appeals to the eye and the appetite. Upon request we will mail you a valuable PRIZE RECIPE for RAISIN BREAD. FRANKLIN MILLS CO., 131 STATE STREET, BOSTON

NEW HAVEN CHANGES ITS CHICOPEE FALLS HAMPDEN ROAD PLAN

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—An important change in the railroad situation in western Massachusetts is believed to be pending, the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company having changed its plan of building the proposed Hampden railroad from Bondsville to Chicopee Falls by making the route from Bondsville to Springfield, with the likelihood that Chicopee Falls will not be touched. The connection with the Chicopee Falls branch of the Boston & Maine was intended to give the Central Massachusetts division a terminus in Springfield, thus shortening the distance freight must go from Springfield to Boston over Boston & Maine irons, about 30 miles.

OPINION AGAINST NATIONAL CITY CO. IT IS REPORTED

WASHINGTON — Attorney-General Wickersham has about completed his inquiry into the National City Company, the corporation recently formed by the directors of the National City Bank of New York to hold bank stocks.

It is understood that in a few days he will send a report to Secretary MacVeagh of the treasury saying whether in his opinion any transgression of the national banking law is involved.

Upon Secretary MacVeagh's final action will largely depend the future attitude of the government toward concentration of the banking capital in large cities through the medium of "security companies."

Officials of the treasury are much divided in opinion as to whether the national bank law applies to the case in question. What Attorney-General Wickersham's report to Secretary MacVeagh will be is not known. In the treasury it is hinted that it will be unfavorable to the security company idea, unless there is a bona fide dissociation of the banks and the company.

SOUVENIR MARKS DINNER TO MAYOR ABOARD CUNARDER

A souvenir of one of the pleasant features of the European trip of Mayor John F. Fitzgerald and party has just arrived in Boston in the form of a menu of a dinner given the mayor and his daughters on the Franconia by P. A. O'Connell of the firm of E. T. Slattery & Co., who was a fellow passenger and sat at the same table with the mayor. The dinner was tendered on the night of July 3.

Each course on the menu was dedicated to the mayor's party and Greater Boston. There were but 16 guests, and only that number of the menus were printed by the ship's printing department. The cards were the regulation Cunard steamship menu cards, elaborately embossed with the monogram of the line and its flags. On the second leaf were two verses under the line, "Many happy returns of the day, Hon. John F. Fitzgerald."

Are You to Travel?

The Monitor's Hotel and Travel Department is organized to serve the interests of Monitor readers. Its acquaintance with hotels and transportation lines is extensive and its facilities complete. It will gladly supply information concerning hotels, resorts and lines of travel in any part of the world. If contemplating a journey the Department will gladly send you, free of charge, such information as you desire. If you desire information about summer resorts, write us whether you wish sea, mountain or inland locations, and price you wish to pay. We will submit a list of reports, and when you make your selection, we will be glad to make reservations for you for dates desired. Hotel and Travel Department THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, Boston, Mass.

WATERMAN'S IDEAL W. B. Clarke Co. FOUNTAIN PENS 26 & 28 N. MARKET ST.

Leading Events in Athletic World

RHODE ISLAND AND MASSACHUSETTS IN FINAL YACHT RACE

Knockabouts Which Are Racing for Interstate Title and Trophy Practically Tied for the Honors

MOSLEM WINS AGAIN

WARWICK, R. I.—With the Rhode Island and Massachusetts knockabouts practically tied in the interstate series of races for the championship of 1911, the Rhode Island team is looking forward to the final race, which takes place today, with the greatest interest.

Wednesday's racing was the best of the series, and for the third successive time the speedy Moslem led the fleet across the finish line by a narrow margin of 10s.

On the second leg of the course, which was a triangular run from the Conimicut gas buoy to the Patience island gas buoy to Warren river gas buoy and back to the start, the Arrow disqualified herself by unseamanlike sailing. The Arrow was trailing a quarter of a mile behind the fleet, which had turned for the third leg and was well bunched. When it was evident that the Kittywake was moving upon the Wanderer, the Arrow, instead of holding her course around Patience island buoy, cut across and blanketed the Kittywake, allowing the Wanderer to shoot ahead to third place.

A stiff but not a heavy breeze from the southeast enabled the yachts to make the best time of the series. The percentage of Wednesday's races was: Massachusetts 1,333, Rhode Island 1,500. The percentage of the three days' racing gives the Rhode Island boats 5,167 and Massachusetts 5,166.

Boat and Owner El time
Moslem H. N. Bloomfield, Mass. 1:30:50
Dorothy, Walter Hood, R. I. 1:31:00
Wanderer V. L. D. W. and H. J. Flint, R. I. 1:31:47
Aurora, Pigeon brothers, Mass. 1:32:15
Kittywake V. A. E. Whittemore, Mass. 1:33:55
Arrow II, B. C. Hirst, Jr., R. I. 1:35:55

EARLY PRACTISE FOR CANDIDATES FOR YALE EIGHTS

Captain Romeyn and Head Coach Rodgers Will Start Work on Candidates Sept. 18 at New Haven

NEW YORK.—That Yale University is going to start in at once to try and build up her rowing next year is very evident today following the announcement by Captain Romeyn of a call for candidates to report at New Haven Sept. 18 for full practise under Head Coach J. O. Rodgers.

This will be the first time in years that candidates have been called out so early in the fall, but both Captain Romeyn and Coach Rodgers feel that no time can be lost if results are to follow the somewhat radical change in the policy of Yale rowing.

In speaking of his plans Mr. Rodgers says: "After a series of disasters Yale has decided to return to the graduate coaching system. Such a decision was not arrived at without due deliberation on the part of 37 old crew captains and Yale rowing men who recently were unanimous upon determining such a course. As the head coach selected at that meeting of Yale rowing men, it is unnecessary for me to reiterate that I believe heartily in the graduate coaching plan."

"In the coaching of Yale crews the assistance of Bob Cook is to be had for all the time he can possibly give to the oarsmen. He will return to New Haven and endeavor to impart to the crews the famous Bob Cook stroke. Now let me say that there is no mystery in boating. It is just common sense and teaching the men how to pull the greatest number of pounds per stroke. That's all there is to it, all the sayings of the wizards to the contrary notwithstanding."

N. Y. GETS SOUTHERN PITCHER
SPARTANBURG, S. C.—John Ferrill, the star pitcher of the Spartansburg Club of the Carolina Association, was sold Wednesday to the New York Nationals.

NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE STANDING		
	Won	Lost
Lowell	52	32
Lawrence	50	37
Worcester	47	38
Brookline	46	40
Lynn	43	41
Fall River	38	46
New Bedford	31	51
Haverhill	29	52

RESULTS WEDNESDAY
Lowell 8, Haverhill 4.
Lawrence 7, Lynn 0.
New Bedford 5, Brockton 2.
Worcester-Fall River, postponed.

TODAY'S GAMES
Lowell at Haverhill.
Worcester at Fall River.
Lynn at Lawrence.
Brockton at New Bedford.

TEXAS LEAGUE
Dallas 4, Galveston 2.
Austin 6, Ft. Worth 2.
San Antonio 7, Waco 6.
Houston 5, Oklahoma City 0.

Veteran Pitcher Who Is Helping Tigers Maintain the American League Lead



(Photo by Horner-Jordan Co., Boston)
GEORGE MULLIN
Detroit American League Club

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING		
	Won	Lost
Detroit	63	34
Philadelphia	61	34
Chicago	49	46
Boston	51	48
New York	49	47
Cleveland	49	51
Washington	36	61
St. Louis	29	67

RESULTS WEDNESDAY
Boston 7, Detroit 3.
Boston 8, Detroit 2.
Philadelphia 10, New York 8.
Philadelphia 3, St. Louis 0.
Washington 3, Chicago 1.
Chicago 4, Washington 2.

TODAY'S GAMES
Detroit at Boston.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.
Chicago at New York.
Chicago at Washington.

BOSTON BEATS DETROIT TWICE

FIRST GAME
Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Boston 9 4 0 0 0 2 0 1 7 11 3
Detroit 2 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 8 3
Batteries: Wood and Carrigan; Works, Willet and Stange, Umpires, Dineen and Perrine.

SECOND GAME
Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Boston 1 0 0 0 0 3 0 4 8 10 2
Detroit 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 2 6 4
Batteries: Pope, Hall and Numanaker; Lattie and Stange, Umpires, Perrine and Dineen.

WASHINGTON BREAKS EVEN

FIRST GAME
Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Washington 1 0 0 0 0 3 0 4 8 10 2
Chicago 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 2 8 3
Batteries: Becker and Street; Scott, Howell, Sullivan and Kreitz, Umpires, Connelly and Parker.

SECOND GAME
Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Washington 1 0 0 0 0 3 0 4 8 10 2
St. Louis 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5 0
Batteries: Bender and Thomas; Peltz and Clarke, Umpires, Evans and Egan.

ATHLETICS BLANK ST. LOUIS

FIRST GAME
Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Philadelphia 1 0 0 0 0 3 0 4 8 10 2
St. Louis 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5 0
Batteries: Krapp, Blanding and Fisher; Bessler, Quinn and Sweeney, Umpires, Mullis and O'Loughlin.

MEADOW BROOK DEFEATS BRYN MAWR POLO FOUR

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I.—Three interesting games took place at the Point Judith Polo Club Wednesday afternoon.

In the first event, for the senior championships, Meadow Brook, with J. A. Rawlins, J. M. Waterbury, Jr., Malcolm Stevenson and Devereux Milburn playing well together, defeated the Bryn Mawr four, Alexander Brown, H. W. Harrison, R. E. Strawbridge and C. R. Snowden, by a score of 13 to 6. For Meadow Brook Waterbury scored 6 goals, Stevenson 4, Rawlins 2 and Milburn 3. They lost 14 points on penalties. Brown scored 3 goals and Harrison also shot in 3 for Bryn Mawr.

The second event for the national points cup was a closely contested and exciting match between the Wanderers, who lined up with W. R. Grace, Harrison Tweed, A. Drexel Paul and A. S. Burden and Point Judith, with J. W. Converse, E. S. Reynald, David Dows and W. G. Loew. It was won by the former by a score of 10 to 9. The goals were made as follows: Converse, 5; Loew, 2; Reynald, 3; Grace, 3; Tweed, 4, and Burden, 2.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION
Kansas City 6, Toledo 1.
Columbus 14, Minneapolis 5.
Milwaukee 1, Indianapolis 5.
Louisville 6, St. Paul 1.

SOUTH ATLANTIC LEAGUE
Columbia 3, Savannah 0.
Albany 6, Columbus 1.
Macon 7, Jacksonville 5.
Charleston 5, Augusta 2.

CONNECTICUT LEAGUE
Hartford 2, Waterbury 1.
New Britain 2, New Haven 1.
Springfield 9, Bridgeport 0.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE
Birmingham 3, Memphis 2.
Birmingham 3, Memphis 0.
Chattanooga 2, New Orleans 0.

SHERWOOD MAGEE LOSES HIS APPEAL FROM SUSPENSION

Board of Directors of National League Uphold President Lynch—Murphy of Chicago Only Dissenter

CHICAGO.—That Magee, the heavy-hitting outfielder of the Philadelphia National League team will have to remain out of baseball for the rest of the season, is the belief today of followers of the famous case following the decision here, Wednesday, of the directors who heard his appeal and voted to sustain President Lynch's ruling in the case. The only chance which Magee now has of getting back rests with the league president, and it is not believed that he will change his earlier decision.

By a vote of three to one the directors upheld President Lynch in his action. In a lengthy opinion, in which the constitution of the league on the power of the president to enforce discipline by imposing fines and suspending players is quoted, the directors sustain President Lynch.

In their decision the directors said: "In the hearing of this case no testimony was offered by the player that would warrant the board in either remitting or modifying the fine inflicted against him, and his request to do so is denied."

"The president of the league acted clearly within his authority under the provisions of the constitution of the National league, and it should serve as a warning to all players where charges are preferred against them under the provisions of the constitution and the suspension by the president for a definite period, even if the same is for the remainder of the playing season, follows, that, after a proper hearing of the charges, no appeal can be taken, and the suspension as made will be enforced."

President Murphy of Chicago was the only dissenter. He said:

"I dissent because it is my opinion, predicated upon voluntary, eminent legal advice, that the intent of section 28 of the National League constitution gives the board of directors authority not only to review any and all acts of the president but to rescind penalties inflicted in all cases, with a ratification by the league."

"This, in my judgment, is the implied meaning of section 28, which has been in the constitution of the National League for more than a quarter of a century, and is not violated by section 23, which prior to 1907 was known as the Fleiselman resolution."

BUTLER TO ROW AT STOCKHOLM

TORONTO, Can.—E. B. Butler, champion sculler of America, of the Argonaut Rowing Club of Toronto, who accomplished the unprecedented feat of winning three sculling races at the national regatta, has announced that he will go to Stockholm next season to take part in the Olympic sports and meet the best amateur scullers in the world.

The Argonauts, according to coach Joe Wright, will also send the senior eight to the same regatta, as he feels that the speed shown at the national regatta warrants this move on the part of the club. Butler made an entry for the Diamond sculls at the Henley royal regatta this year, but according to the postmark on the letter, it missed by 20 minutes and his entry was not accepted.

Butler will, in case the dates do not conflict, take part in the Henley regatta and perhaps stop over for the Wingfield sculls over the longer course on the tidal water, which is the real English championship.

NEW CONTRACTS AND RELEASES

NEW YORK.—President T. J. Dwyer of the National Baseball League issued Wednesday night the following list of contracts and releases.

Contracts—With Pittsburgh, A. Vincent Campbell; with New York, Henry K. Groh; with Cincinnati, M. E. Bailett and Thomas Grieve; with St. Louis, Jack McAdams and D. E. Wille.

Releases—By Cincinnati to Columbus (A. A.) George W. McQuinn; by St. Louis to Springfield (I. L. L.) Charles A. Pickett; to Scranton (N. Y. S. L.) Daniel D. McGeehan (optional agreement); by New York to Buffalo (E. L.) Henry K. Groh (optional agreement); by Brooklyn to Atlanta (S. A.) A. W. Burch; by Chicago to Newark (E. L.) W. R. Collins; by Boston (unconditionally), Albert Weeden.

COLLINS GOES TO NEWARK

CHICAGO.—President Murphy of the Chicago Nationals announced he had purchased Earl Mosely, a right-handed pitcher from Youngstown, O. He has won the last 13 games pitched. He will join the Chicago team in two weeks. President Murphy also announced the sale of Outfielder Collins, recently obtained in the trade with the Boston team, to Newark of the Eastern League.

EASTERN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost
Rochester	65	26
Toronto	63	38
Baltimore	50	50
Buffalo	46	48
Montreal	45	49
Jersey City	38	53
Newark	38	59
Providence	34	64

RESULTS WEDNESDAY
Montreal 9, Providence 1.
Newark 2, Toronto 0.
Buffalo 6, Jersey City 0.
Rochester-Baltimore, postponed.

TODAY'S GAMES
Montreal at Providence.
Toronto at Jersey City.
Buffalo at Baltimore.

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB FLEET ASSEMBLING FOR ANNUAL CRUISE

Many Sailing Boats Will Take Part in Famous American Regatta Which Starts From Glen Cove

NEW YORK.—Practically all the arrangements for the opening of the annual cruise of the New York Yacht Club for 1911 have been completed and the many yachts which will respond to the starting signal off Glen Cove tomorrow morning are assembling there today ready for the feature event of the season.

During the past week the yachts have been hauled out to clean and paint and their sails and rigging have been put in the best possible condition, so that they may give good accounts of themselves in the races of the cruise. Not only have the racing craft been looked to, but those which will go along simply as cruisers have also been overhauled, and when they appear in the squadron they will look at their best.

That the cruise this year will be one of the best the club has had since the last cup race year is the opinion here. It takes a race for the America's cup to bring out all the big yachts, and when a foreign yacht comes after the famous old trophy a fleet of from 200 to 300 vessels takes part in the cruise and the races between the cup defenders are carefully watched.

For some years past the best attraction has been the racing between the 65-footers, but this season only one of those yachts, the Istalea, is in commission. Three racing schooners and one built last year, but which has never raced in these waters before, are to be the attractive features of the cruise.

The Westward has come from Europe with a brilliant record and now she is to try to do still better things here. She has been put in the finest possible condition. Former Commodore E. D. Morgan, who sailed the Gloria and later the Columbia, will be a guest of A. S. Cochran on the Westward and his experience will be worth many seconds to that yacht.

She will sail against Elena, owned by M. F. Plant, under the careful eye of Capt. William Dennis, William E. Iselin's Enchantress and the Irolita, owned by E. Walter Clark, are the two other big schooners to compete. In the larger classes Robert E. Tol's Karina, Wilton Marshall's Atlantic, H. A. Brown's Visitor II, Lloyd Phoenix's Intrepid and former Commodore Arthur Curtis James' Aloha are expected to do some fine sailing.

In the smaller schooner classes are the Taormina, Katrina, Muriel, Corona, Sea Fox, Lascia, Margaret, Dervish, Eclipse, Miliadi, Cygnets and Vagrant. In the sloop classes quite a large fleet has been prepared for racing. There will be Istalea, Avenger, Shinnu, Rainbow, Hester, Adventurers, Ironquid, Gardania, which has been chartered by Rear Commodore Baker; Corinthian, Windward, Cara Mia and about 10 of the 30-footers. It is expected that there will be more than 40 yachts in the racing fleet.

GOULLET BEATS FRANK KRAMER

NEWARK, N. J.—Frank Kramer, national cycling champion, has met defeat at the hands of another member of the invading band of Australian bicyclists.

Alfred Goulet lowered the champion's colors Wednesday night in the mile professional event.

The event took place at the Newark velodrome. Goulet made his light on the last lap and passed Kramer at the tape, the latter letting down through the stretch. John Bedell finished third. Neither Kramer, Goulet nor any of the other back markers could get up in the two-mile professional handicap, which was won by Palmer, another of the Australian group, from the 190-yard mark. Still a third Antipodean to land a victory was Wells of New Zealand, who won a special match race from Eaton, known a few years ago as the Indian king of cycloedom. Of the amateurs, Frank Cavanagh of Newark, captured the three-mile open, and Carl F. Ericson of Brooklyn, the two-mile handicap.

GRADUATE TO COACH YALE NINE

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Baseball will be the next sport at Yale to come under the graduate coaching system, according to announcement by Yale athletic advisors, and it is said that the action taken this year in connection with the crew will be followed by a movement to mold next year's baseball team at the university through a system entirely amateur. Walter Camp, Yale graduate advisory coach, has admitted in an interview that not only baseball but probably the entire coaching system at Yale may be affected. Mr. Camp declined to discuss what effect such a change would have on the present professional coaches.

MAKES LOW GOLF SCORE
NEW YORK.—Charles D. Thom today has to his credit the most remarkable score ever made on Shinnecock Hills Golf Club links. In a match Wednesday his card was 65, against a 75 bogey for the course.

PLAY SEMI-FINALS IN BOSTON PRESS CLUB GOLF MEET

R. R. Freeman Meets N. Raymond, and J. J. Gallagher Meets F. H. Hoyt Today on Wollaston Links

The semi-final round of match play in the Boston Press Club golf tournament is being contested at the Wollaston Golf Club today, with these players matched: R. R. Freeman, Wollaston, and N. Raymond, Chestnut Hill; J. J. Gallagher, Wollaston, and F. H. Hoyt, Allston.

The matches Wednesday had considerable good golf in them. Surprises came along also, the most important of which was the elimination of C. M. Hart, president of the Wollaston Golf Club, by J. J. Gallagher, another Wollaston player. Then again the defeat of A. L. Squier of Brae-Burn by Nelson Raymond, the medalist of Monday, by a score of 2 and 1, was rather unexpected, as Squier is one of the front rank players of the state and was a finalist in the second division at Essex county two weeks ago.

E. G. Hudson of Brockton and C. A. Loring of the Press Club were forced to play 27 holes in the contest for the Journal cup before the winner was decided upon account of the handicap system. At the home green they were all even, and as Hudson had to allow Loring nine strokes they were forced to play nine more holes, Hudson winning by 3 and 2.

F. H. Hoyt of Allston continued his excellent work of the past days by winning his match with G. J. Murphy of the home club by 3 and 2. Incidentally Hoyt played about the best golf of the day, ending his match at the sixteenth hole with but two fours needed for a 74.

GEN. CHARLES H. TAYLOR CUP

Second Round
R. R. Freeman, Wollaston, defeated R. S. Penn, Brae-Burn, 2 and 1.
N. Raymond, Chestnut Hill, defeated A. L. Squier, Brae-Burn, 2 and 1.

J. J. Gallagher, Wollaston, defeated C. M. Hart, Wollaston, 3 and 2.
F. H. Hoyt, defeated G. J. Murphy, Wollaston, 3 and 2.

BOSTON JOURNAL CUP

Second Round
E. G. Hudson (7), Brockton, defeated C. A. Loring (18), Press Club, 3 and 2 (27 holes).

H. S. O'Brien (11), Brae-Burn, defeated R. S. Pennar (65), Chestnut Hill, 4 and 3.
F. P. Lee (12), Framingham, defeated A. V. P. Lee (12), Framingham, 4 and 3.

BOSTON TRAVELER CUP

Second Round
D. H. Goodspeed (16), Wollaston, defeated M. J. Muecke (14), 5 and 4.
S. E. Thayer (6), Woodland, defeated J. F. O'Connell (14), Merrimack Valley, 2 and 1.

F. P. Lee (12), Framingham, defeated A. A. Cogswell (16), Haverly, 3 and 1.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BASEBALL PICKUPS

Brooklyn gave Chicago a hard battle in the National league yesterday, the champions winning in the tenth on a home run by Archer.

The Athletics made a big gain on Detroit yesterday by winning from St. Louis while the leaders were dropping their double-header to Boston.

When Hall struck out Cobb and Crawford in succession with the bases filled in the second game he made himself the most popular pitcher in Boston.

The Detroit Tigers again today. Another victory is what the Red Sox are after and they will force Manager Jennings' men to the limit. Two great games and a great crowd yesterday.

President W. H. Russell of the Boston Nationals arrived at headquarters this morning, coming from Pittsburgh yesterday afternoon. He is much pleased with the showing of Jackson in his first game and expects Donlin to arrive in St. Louis this afternoon.

Speaker showed up to much better advantage yesterday than the great Cobb. The local fielder got four hits for a total of six in seven times up, against two for a total of three in eight times up by Cobb. They tied with two runs each and each stole one base.

The Boston Nationals came back into the winning column yesterday for the first time in some days. Outfielder Jackson, recently purchased by the club, played his first game in fast company and did some great work. That outfield will look pretty strong if Donlin breaks in in his old-time form.

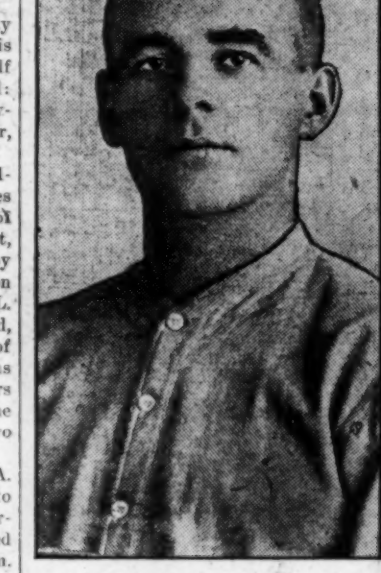
GERMANIA WINS EMPEROR'S CUP

COWES, Isle of Wight.—The Emperor William's cup was won by the Germania Wednesday, which was five minutes ahead of the British White Heather. The Water Witch was third. Six vessels started in the race.

The second heat for the commodore's international challenge cup was captured by the German yacht Paula. The cup is awarded to the winner of two out of three races. The Sophie Elizabeth, which won the first heat Monday, was fourth Wednesday, just in front of the Hispania, which was steered by King Alfonso himself.

One of the Pitching Trio That Is Keeping Manager Bresnahan's Team in Race

ROBERT HARMON
St. Louis National League Club



(Copyrighted Horner-Jordan Co., Boston)
ROBERT HARMON
St. Louis National League Club

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING		
	Won	Lost
Chicago	57	33
New York	57	36
Philadelphia	56	37
Pittsburgh	56	38
St. Louis	52	42
Cincinnati	39	53
Brooklyn	34	59
Boston	21	74

RESULTS WEDNESDAY
Boston 5, St. Louis 2.
New York 8, Pittsburgh 4.
Chicago 1, Brooklyn 0.
Philadelphia-Cincinnati, postponed.

TODAY'S GAMES

Boston at St. Louis.
New York at Pittsburgh.
Philadelphia at Cincinnati.
Brooklyn at Chicago.

BOSTON 5, ST. LOUIS 2

ST. LOUIS.—Boston broke its long losing streak Wednesday by winning from St. Louis, 5 to 2. Steele was hit hard while Brown was effective in all but two innings. Jackson, the visitors' new center fielder, got three singles and stole two bases. The score:

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Boston 5 0 0 0 0 1 0 2 3 11 0
St. Louis 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 2 8 2
Batteries: Brown, Purdie and Kling, Steele and Bresnahan. Umpires, Eitzler and Finerman.

N. Y. STOPS PITTSBURG'S WINNING

PITTSBURG.—After winning 13 straight victories, Pittsburgh lost to New York Wednesday, 3 to 4. Adams was weak in the first and second innings. Steele relieved him and pitched in excellent fashion. Pittsburgh hit Mathewson almost at will, but he was given fine support by his teammates. The score:

Benefits of Publicity Urged at Advertising Men's Convention

MINNESOTA AD MEN READY TO WELCOME GOVERNOR EBERHART

(Continued from page one)

He will stay for the remainder of the week and assist in the effort to get the 1912 convention for Minnesota.

The advertising men marched in a body to the Boston opera house for the public mass meeting this afternoon. The Texas delegates as usual were the most conspicuous feature of the line. Upon reaching the opera house every courtesy was extended by the officials and attendants in showing the visitors over the beautiful building.

Tonight at 8 o'clock will come the great clam bake at the Lynnway Club, Point of Pines. This event will be as typical of New England life as was the Georgia melon cutting of Wednesday evening characteristic of the South.

There will be green corn roasted in the husk among the sizzling clams, which will be cooked in a bed of hot stones and seaweed, according to tradition.

Texas is working hard to get the convention for Dallas and Fort Worth. The cities are about 30 miles apart and usually warm business rivals, but to obtain the convention they have united forces. According to the tentative plans, most of the convention will take place in Dallas, and the last day's meeting held in Fort Worth.

"Texas will go into the Friday closing session with the 1912 convention in its pocket," one of the prominent members of the Dallas delegation said today. The same informant claims that the Texans have the requisite majority of votes pledged for their state as the rendezvous for the Associated Advertising Clubs of America next year.

Another Texas parade started from the Hotel Westminster at 1 p. m. today and proceeded through the principal streets of the city to the opera house for the public mass meeting. "Alkali Pete" Willis did some fancy roping on the greensward in Copley square when the parade reached that point. It was learned that the voice of the Governor of Texas, O. B. Colquitt, would be heard before the convention is over, probably Friday afternoon, when the Texans believe they will congratulate the convention upon choosing the southern city for next year.

The ranch owner, "Little Boy" Fred McFunkins, helped in the leading with "Alkali Pete" and J. G. Bennett, parade director. The First Corps Cadets band preceded the main body. Full dress array, including badges, hats and flags was worn and hundreds of souvenirs were distributed along the line of march.

The Texas delegation held a caucus at the Hotel Westminster today at 12:30, at which a lively discussion of the plans for the rest of the convention took place. The chief topic was the invitation of the delegation to the convention to make Dallas and Fort Worth its headquarters in 1912.

The registration bureau gave out today that the number has reached 2134, the largest in the history of the organization. The Omaha convention of last year registered only 800.

About 150 delegates visited Norumbega Park this morning. After looking things over they inspected the Waltham Watch Company factory and were served luncheon.

The Baltimore delegates are awaiting word as to the time of arrival of Mayor James H. Preston of their city, who will officially invite the delegates to hold their convention of 1913 in Baltimore.

President S. C. Dobbs having refused to consider reelection, there is a brisk contest on for the presidency, which is to be decided at the business meeting at 3 p. m. Friday at Ford hall.

The avowed candidates are Herbert S. Houston of New York and I. H. Sawyer of St. Louis. George W. Coleman, president of the Pilgrim Publicity Association, announces that there is no foundation for the report that he is in the running.

The Chicago delegation has decided to back H. S. Houston, of New York city, for president of the national association, and has issued badges with the totem, "Chicago for H. S. Houston, and St. Paul." Chicago has 52 votes.

In their persistent efforts to demonstrate that they are hustling members of a hustling community some of the Texas delegates stationed themselves at the Park street entrance to the subway where they presented souvenirs to people coming from the cars. Small looking glasses, postal cards showing Dallas business sections, and interesting literature were handed about freely. This openhanded souvenir scattering drew a considerable crowd. In addition to dis-

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION
Lawrence Creath Ammons
Josephine Rea-Ammons
PIANISTS
Summer season 1911 pupils accepted. Studio, 709 Pine Ave. bldg., Chicago. Address 822 Human Ave., Evanston, Ill. Telephone 364. Evanston. Write for circular "A." J. K. DAVIDSON, Secy. After Oct. 1, 1911, Berlin, Germany.

EDUCATIONAL
Raise Yourself
Instead of hunting a job. Make the job hunt you. Let us tell you to become an EXPERT ELECTRICIAN. At least, let us tell you what we offer. Send your name and address on a postal card to HAWLEY ELECTRICAL SCHOOL, Mechanics Building, Boston, Mass.

THE ADVERTISING MAN

By NIXON WATERMAN

Who is it makes the wheels go round and keeps the paper going?
Who is it makes "Good Times" abound, their golden gifts bestowing?
Who is it fills the busy hive with happiness and honey?
Who makes the publisher to thrive and lines his purse with money?

Oh, think you 'tis the poet who his measured line rehearses?
"They say" he couldn't feed a cat on what he gets for verses.
Oh, think you 'tis the writers of the essay and the story?
No, such as they could hardly make a paper hunky-dory.

Alas! ye writers grave and gay, ye funnyme and solemn,
Who seem to like to spread yourselves o'er column after column,
"Twere well for you to bear in mind, ye namby-pamby quillers,
That all the many things you pen are simply used for "fillers."

But, oh! there is a fellow who holds others in his power;
An "Ode to Spring" he side-tracks for an ad. for shoes or flour:
The publisher who pays the freight, your themes but lightly prizing,
Bows down before this splendid man who brings him advertising.

And so, good writers, one and all, if 'tis your lofty mission
To see your stuff in big, bold type and a "preferred" position,
Your chance for winning wealth and fame on "literature"—don't risk it.
But hustle out and get an ad. for beans or bonds or biscuit.

Hold Mass Meeting

The general session of the advertising men's convention at the Boston Opera House this afternoon was called a public mass meeting. The addresses were: "Advertising and Public Morals" by Rabbi Charles Fleisher of Boston, "Advertising and Daily Bread" by Mrs. Helen Mar Shaw-Thomson of Chicago, "Advertising and Civic Advancement" by Prof. Charles Zueblin of Boston.

There was an especially strong musical program furnished by Teele's band, the Boston quintette and the P. P. A. Glee Club. Rabbi Fleisher said in part: "I feel that largely in your hands lies the future of American industry, and the character of our commercial morals among ourselves, and with other peoples. I believe that it is for you to work out a code of ethics in your profession that will realize such high expectations as I and others may have of you. Yes, I know that I am taking on the preacher's tone, but I hold that conditions and possibilities warrant the demand implied."

The confidence of the people remains always the greatest asset of the advertiser. Success results not only from money expended, but from honor invested.

In the present stage of the development of advertising, too much still depends upon the advertising medium—its circulation, its clientele, and what not (details better known to you than to me)—but duly the dependability of the advertisement and of the advertisers themselves will count for more. In a sense, you advertising men do not act for a store, a mill, or whatever commercial enterprise, but you are that store, that mill, that enterprise, and your responsibility is proportionate.

The Associated Advertising Clubs of America could almost moralize the business of the country by discountenancing deceit and destroying every head of hydra-fronted fraud, and making of each member a conscious, personal agent of the people and of truth.

Civic Advancement

In speaking on "Advertising and Civic Advancement" Professor Zueblin said: "Advertising is anything which gets publicity. Successful advertising is anything which delivers the goods. Good advertising is a story of goods which advertise themselves. Under these three

headings one may discuss advertising in general or the advertising of cities. Much advertising is inadvertent and would be gladly suppressed, but the publicity which attracts attention at least explains how to advertise.

"Many cities try to attract attention by slogans; which fall completely flat in spite of their alluring alliteration or startling phraseology, unless they have genuine meaning. For a long time Tacoma attracted attention by its legend, 'Watch Tacoma grow.' We did, and the revised decennial census has necessitated their diverting attention from the methods taken to parade a fictitious growth. A delightful Michigan city announces that 'Grand Rapids knows how.' The cynical may inquire if that means Grand Rapids 'knows it all.'"

"Much of the most skillful advertising is of course directed to the sale of goods which are unworthy. It naturally requires genius to beguile the public into the purchase of things which are not all they are represented to be.

"The only permanently valuable, as well as legitimate, advertising of a city comes under the third category—good advertising is a story of goods which advertise themselves.

"Sometimes a city thrives, as does Pittsburgh, because of its strategic location. But still greater and more permanent gain will come from making it a fitting place for residents to live. The tributes will then be spontaneous and the advertisers may be litterateurs. A little negro was polishing the shoes of a Boston man in San Francisco. When the service was complete the Boston man proffered a nickel. 'Ten cents for a shine, sah.' 'Why,' said the Boston man, 'do you charge 10 cents? We only pay five cents in Boston.' 'Be you from Boston, mistah? Consider yourself ma guest.'"

Women and Advertising

Mrs. Shaw-Thomson said in part: "Some natural sources of better quality in advertised goods are found in an attempt to answer, in my own mind, how it is that the manufacturer can afford to appropriate a large sum, say \$100,000, to one year's advertising, without adding to the price charged to the consumer. 'He can afford it because of the increased quantity of goods he will sell as the result of advertising.' 'Selling an increased quantity of goods

means that he will make more money as the result of legitimate profit. If he sells more goods he must make more profits; therefore, he buys his raw materials in larger quantities, consequently at lower rates; he is enabled to put in improved machinery and labor-saving devices, thus reducing the cost of manufacture. Those improved devices also produce an actual improvement in the quality of his goods. This improvement in quality, merely incidental to the process of improved and economical manufacture, is, nevertheless, enjoyed by the consumer and is, we must acknowledge, a benefit directly traceable to advertising.

"The manufacturer of advertised goods, producing in large quantities and constantly improving his facilities, as the result of growth and the introduction of economic methods, has an inevitable advantage over the small manufacturer.

"One journey through the dusty, ill-kept factory of the small manufacturer of unadvertised goods, and then a trip through any up-to-date, spic-and-span, orderly factory, where a well-known advertised brand is produced, would be more effective than hours of argument in arousing perpetual loyalty for advertised goods.

"Not that advertised products are the only good ones. 'Capital and skill have produced good goods without advertising, but the purchaser has no sure way of distinguishing many of the good, unadvertised brands from unadvertised goods of inferior quality.

"The advertising carried by reputable publications is the purchaser's safeguard. One may always make personal inquiry of the publisher, if uncertain as to the quality of an article advertised in his publication.

"The greatest possible testimony that advertising is an economy to the consumer is the fact that a great majority of the women purchasers of the world favor advertised goods.

A canvass of any community will show that women prefer to buy and use advertised goods; that women consider advertised goods better in quality and that, when advertised products are higher in price than the unadvertised, women consider them generally worth more.

General Session Held

Following, an afternoon of pleasure

trips to various points of interest and the great "watermelon cutting" on the green in Copley square the delegates assembled at Ford hall this morning to hear three addresses on advertising and its relationship to other subjects.

The subjects were "Advertising and Rural Standards of Living," by Charles F. Jenkins of Philadelphia; "Advertising and Human Nature," by the Rev. George Wood Anderson of St. Louis, and "Advertising and Export Trade in Relation to Latin America," by Harriet Chalmers Adams of Washington. Mr. Jenkins' address, read by F. W. Lovejoy, was in part as follows:

"It was not until the adoption of a fixed and unchangeable price system by one pioneer merchant, and the growth of this principle upon trade at large, coupled with a guarantee as to quality; and not until the publishers of agricultural papers began to stand behind advertisers and to protect their readers from fraud and deception that rural people began to have confidence in the representations of distant merchants and manufacturers, and to share in the modern appliances designed to lighten labor and to make for a fuller and more comfortable manner of living.

"The late Orange Judd, the father of modern agricultural journalism, inaugurated the policy of protecting his readers in 1859, in the American Agriculturist, but it was not until 1880 that there was printed by Wilmer Atkinson, in the Farm Journal of Philadelphia, the first iron-clad guarantee, stating that he would make good any loss sustained by dealing with advertisers who turned out to be dishonest.

Mr. Jenkins then went on to say that the great advances made by the farming industry since 1880 must be credited to some extent to the large improvements resulting from the use of implements, seeds and fertilizers, knowledge of which had been conveyed to them through the medium of newspapers. He continued:

"The improvement in methods, the rise in prices, together with the equally marvelous advance in transportation facilities, have raised agriculture from a precarious footing to a place where the profits are at least as certain and as regular as those of manufacturing or merchandising.

"In 1880 we had 118 distinctive farm papers, with a total circulation of 709,000, according to the publishers' figures (and these were days when such statements could be less relied on than now). Today there are 367 distinctive farm papers, with a total circulation of 2,342,000 copies per issue.

"There is no land where agricultural papers are so generally read by farmers as they are here. Farmers in many countries are still called peasants, who lack in education, illiteracy prevailing to a great extent. Just by way of comparison—if you take the farm paper with the largest circulation, published in 35 of the civilized countries of the world, omitting Germany, in all of which farm papers are published, and take the total circulation of these 35 leading papers, we will find that they print fewer copies than are circulated in one month by a single American farm paper published in the United States.

"If an inventory were to be taken of the contents of the average country or farm home, it would in most cases be ascertained to be a reflection of the advertising columns of the agricultural press.

"When the farmer praises advertising he has special reference to the improved reaper, corn planter or potato digger he was able to buy through having read the advertising, and he does not take the time to go on and say that the profits which the purchase of this improved machinery brought him enabled him to remodel his house, install a heating and

lighting plant, to provide running water, which in many cases he might have done.

Urges So. American Trade

On the topic of "Advertising and Export Trade in Relation to Latin America," Mrs. Adams said in part:

"Before I visited the Latin American republics, I was very ignorant regarding them and I believe that Americans on the whole know comparatively little of them today. Our exporters are, of course, acquainted with Latin American methods, but it was not many years ago that they classed all the republics to the south as Spanish countries. I made this same mistake myself. I did not know that in Brazil, a country as large as the United States, Portuguese is spoken.

"It was not many years ago that I was on a little river steamer in the interior of Brazil, and being of an inquiring turn of mind, I asked the captain what he used for fuel. 'Well,' he said, 'we use some wood, a little coal, but mostly American advertising literature printed in a language which we cannot understand.' Just within the year I have seen a catalogue of one of our largest mail order houses here in the states (you know that we have mail order conventions now, with many of the Latin-American republics and one has recently been signed with Brazil), and this catalogue of which I am speaking is published in Spanish. With it there is a map on which Brazil and Haiti are included. Now this house is not going to do a thriving business, either with Brazil or Haiti. The Brazilians are offended when approached in a language not their own, while in Haiti two mistakes are made, for the Spanish Dominican republic occupies half the island of Haiti, and will not appreciate being classed with the black republic, while the Haitians will not be able to read the catalogue at all. They speak French.

"It is high time that we realize that the 20 sister republics to the south differ greatly. Each has its own individuality, its characteristics, climatic conditions and peoples."

In speaking of Argentina, Mrs. Adams said: "Argentina is one of the great nations. It is one of the few countries in the world with increasing trade values."

We now play second fiddle to a southern sister in the exportation of foodstuffs. The Chinese buy 6c per capita, whereas the Argentines buy 8c per capita. Buenos Aires, Argentina's dazzling capital, is the metropolis of the continent, the fourth city in the Americas, the first Spanish speaking city of the world. It has 1,330,000 inhabitants. It has 1000 elevators, 2000 apartment houses, 4000 automobiles; its electrical display rivals that of New York.

"Buenos Aires has a ship a day to Europe. On 64 miles of water-front, we have the flags of the world. Of the world? I fail to see one ship bearing the flag of the United States of America.

"In a city like this, you can see that the advertising media is the same as with us. Street car advertising is popular; the theatrical program; the poster that advertised in all the railway stations of Argentina last year, and I am told that their sales amounted to \$100,000. The newspaper is, of course, the most important medium. There are 467 newspapers in Argentina; there are great newspapers in Buenos Aires, La Prensa, La Pasion, La Argentina and La Nacion. La Prensa is one of the great newspapers of the world. It has a daily circulation of 140,000. When the American advertising man places his money in the business office of the Latin-American newspaper, the editorial attitude may change.

"Among the important newspapers in other countries I will mention El Mercurio in Chile, and El Comercio in Lima, and there are important papers in Brazil. The first printing press in this hemisphere was established in Latin America. 'In the past, our trade with the Latin Americans has been more the result of their buying demand than of our selling effort. Staples have been among our principal exports. Now, manufactured goods have come to the front. Since we must keep our foodstuffs at home, our expansion in foreign trade lies with our manufactured goods, and advertising plays a star role. Ten years ago, our trade with Latin America amounted to \$100,000,000. Last year it reached \$250,000,000, and there is still a great chance for expansion. Buenos Aires should buy more from us. There was a balance of trade last year of many millions in her favor. As it is, we sell more to Brazil than to all Asia combined. It is high time that we protected our copyrights and trade marks in Latin America. Many

a manufacturer has learned this to his sorrow. It is not necessary to enlarge on the value of the trade mark. The educated Latin Americans are widely traveled. 'The materials and advertising literature that would please the upper classes here would please them. But with the lower classes it is the trade mark that counts. The same old pink rose means more to them than the newer brands on superior goods.

"The Latin Americans are now visiting the United States in greater numbers. There will soon be splendid service between Buenos Aires and Valparaiso and New York. We will be able to make the journey to Buenos Aires in about 16 days, via fast steamer service from Panama to Valparaiso, and across the transandine railway to Argentina. The first transandine railway across South America opened last year. It sounds the bugle call, not only of Argentine and Chilean development, but growth and prosperity of the entire continent. With the opening of the Panama canal, we North Americans will have the opportunity to win from Germany and England the trade which is ours by the right of contiguity. We have made wonderful progress in the past. But, in the near future, we must take first rank in Latin American trade.

"A great opportunity for the development of our trade, not only with Latin America, but with the nations of the world, lies in the exposition ship. This most novel advertising idea was launched at the Pan-American trade conference in Washington last February. It is now being developed. Such a ship is planned to be constructed in its entirety from parts donated by various shipbuilders, made in America throughout. Such a ship will make its impression on the buying world. It will be the wonder ship, exhibiting American ingenuity and manufactures to the peoples of the globe. Just think of the possibilities! Go home and talk about it."

Melon Cutting Held

A watermelon cutting, such as enjoyed on the village greens in the South on the Fourth of July, was provided by the Georgia delegation Wednesday evening in the green triangle in Copley square. About 4000 persons were served.

Over 1000 prime specimens were carved under the direction of Joseph W. Hill of Atlanta. A brass band was stationed at one end of the space and a plantation quartet at the other to sing songs of the South to guitar and banjo accompaniment.

Regular and impromptu glee clubs scattered about the crowd broke into frequent bursts of melody. Fred Hauser of Atlanta, as official entertainer, shouted jokes through a megaphone between nibbles at the quarter of a watermelon.

There were seasons of marching, with the Toronto bagpipers at the head and lively delegates dancing for the amusement of themselves and the onlookers. The band played Dixie about 20 times to the delight of the southerners. The Texans punctuated the proceedings at frequent intervals with their characteristic whoops.

The affair was voted one of the most enjoyable and the most novel of the convention. It was long after the last remnant of watermelon had disappeared before the party began reluctantly to break up.

Visit the Taft Home

Good weather and nearly 160 automobiles combined Wednesday afternoon to give the visiting advertising men an enjoyable trip through Cambridge and up the North Shore to President Taft's home at Beverly. Unlike most of the festivities of the convention all sorts of liberties were taken with the printed schedule, although the transgressors did so quite involuntarily.

The route had been planned to include Harvard College, Middlesex Fells, Cliftondale, Saugus, Lynn, Salem and South Beverly. Soon after Cambridge was left behind diversity of opinion arose as to the interpretation of the directions. One party followed the "street car track to the right" and reached Sullivan square. Another big seven-passenger machine, following the directions of one "who knew," nosed up a country lane where automobile was never seen before and arrived in a farmer's back yard.

Children along the route were of great assistance to the bewildered tourists and the badges and banners with which they were repaid will be seen in the streets of Somerville and Melrose for many a day.

Finally the leaders called a halt and waited until the stragglers came in. Then the trip was resumed.

The old Roger Williams house at

(Continued on page seven, column one)

WORLD PEACE NEAR AS THREE GREAT POWERS SIGN FOR ARBITRATION

(Continued from page one)

Senate delaying ratification, but that is bound to come, too. Because of the tradition that the text of no treaty shall be made public until the Senate has acted upon it, the language and details of the conventions are withheld from publication, but their general substance is known. The new treaties are different in the important particular that they remove the exceptions contained in all former arbitration treaties that questions of vital interest and national honor shall not be subject to arbitration.

A "commission of inquiry" is to be made up of representatives of the two governments interested who are members of The Hague court. This commission must first investigate the differences between the two countries involved, and, if possible, recommend a settlement that will preclude the necessity of arbitration.

But there may be cases where the two nations honestly disagree. In such instances the commission of inquiry is to prove its value, or if, after careful study, it should decide that the difference shall be arbitrated, each of the parties to the treaty binds itself to accept that judgment. Then the issue must be submitted to The Hague tribunal, unless by special agreement some other tribunal is created or selected.

To save the constitutional treaty-making power of the United States Senate it is especially provided that the terms of submission to arbitration shall be subject to the advice and consent of that body. In other words, while the Senate cannot defeat the purposes of the general treaty by refusing arbitration, it can exercise great control over the outcome by regulating the conditions of the adjustment.

Move Which Began at Dinner Last December Begins to Bear Fruit

With the signing of the two general arbitration treaties, the climax is reached in a series of diplomatic events which, in a measure, began to unfold their purpose when President Taft, at the dinner of the American Society of Judicial Settlement of International Disputes, at Washington, last December, startled the international world by announcing that questions of national honor should be included in arbitration treaties of the future.

Shortly after the Washington dinner, intimations issued from the capital that the President had for some time been sounding leading senators and members of the committee on foreign relations as to their views relative to adding an amendment to existing arbitration treaties, so as to broaden their scope. It is said on the best of authority that President Taft found these senators had undergone a complete change of attitude. On the assurance of a large congressional support, the government then decided to sound Great Britain.

But Sir Edward Grey's speech last March in the House of Commons, came in advance of anything the American government had done up to then toward interesting the British government officially. The minister of foreign affairs of Great Britain stated that not only would his government receive such a proposition respectfully, but that in fact it would welcome any move that would lead to unlimited arbitration. In the House of Commons the speech was received with great enthusiasm, and with

the way cleared for action, Secretary of State Knox was instructed to go ahead with the negotiations. As the proposal came from the United States, Ambassador Bryce was charged to look after his country's interest at Washington, during the framing of the new peace pact.

When President Taft, at Augusta, Ga., on March 16, let it be known that the enthusiastic reception of the American proposal did not greatly surprise him, in view of what he had learned from other British sources, he also intimated that the treaty with Great Britain was only the first step. The entrance of France upon the scene of unlimited arbitration confirmed his views. It is pointed out as significant of France's interest that at the memorable Washington dinner, when President Taft gave the first intimation of what he had in mind, the French ambassador to the United States, M. Jusserand, was seated at the President's right, and vigorously applauded his reference to elimination of questions of honor from arbitration treaties. Ambassador Jusserand is now in Paris.

The now famous gathering in Guildhall, London, was another British answer to the American proposal. The meeting was presided over by Lord Mayor Sir Thomas Vesey Strong and in attendance were many leading statesmen including Premier Asquith and Arthur J. Balfour.

Worthy of Guildhall

"I doubt whether Guildhall was ever used for a worthier purpose," Premier Asquith declared in his address. This peace meeting cannot be said to be due to prearrangement or the operation of

the usual diplomatic apparatus. President Taft scattered the seed, and it fell on ground ready to receive it. Only a few months ago such an object as brought about this meeting, which is destined to become historic, might have been considered a dream. Now we all admit that it is within the domain of practical statesmanship.

"While not wishing to preach or dictate to other nations," the premier concluded, "I am sure the Anglo-American agreement against war will be a long step towards the progress of humanity the world over. It is not too much to hope that this is the entering wedge of universal peace."

The effect of the American proposal to Great Britain immediately made itself felt on the continent. European chancelleries became busy with predictions. The meaning of the Anglo-American entente was turned inside out. It should be recalled that the Mexican situation was still cloudy at the time. On March 30, Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, in the Reichstag, discussed disarmament and international arbitration, and his speech at first had the effect of casting a damper over continental arbitration receptivity. But Great Britain refused to accept the German expression as bearing on its own case, or that of the United States, and the tremendous demonstration in Albert hall came as an evidence that once started on the road to unlimited arbitration, the British proposed to follow along the line of least resistance.

Japan officially expressed itself in favor of the Anglo-American arrangement. The recent amendment to the Anglo-Japanese treaty, that neither na-

(Continued on page five, column one)

WORKINGMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT

(SO CALLED)

Passed by the Legislature of Massachusetts, 1911

Probably no Legislative Act of recent years has been of so much importance to the public as this.

The Act necessarily interests all.

For convenient reference we have had a Synopsis prepared by a member of the Massachusetts Bar, which, with the full Text, we have had printed and shall be pleased to furnish with our compliments.

JOHN C. PAIGE & CO
BOSTON, MASS.

Insurance of Every Description

U. S. Signs Peace Treaties With Britain and France

(Continued from page four)

tion need come to the other's assistance providing there is war with a power with which the opponent has an unlimited arbitration treaty, is considered as a direct result of the British-American negotiations.

On March 25 the Mikado cabled President Taft as follows: "I was greatly pleased to receive your message conveyed to me through my ambassador at Washington, and I thank you for it. I was already well convinced that you had given no credence to the false and wicked reports regarding Japan, but it was especially a source of profound satisfaction to me to receive from you the assurance that the relations of amity and good understanding between our two countries were never better or more congenial than at this time. I am most happy to be able entirely to reciprocate that assurance."

Japan Coming In Too

It is the belief in the highest political circles of Tokio that Japan will eventually enter into a general peace pact with the United States. It is said that the new commercial treaties between the two nations are already leading the way. The visit of Admiral Count Togo to this country is pointed to as of the utmost political significance.

In its largest aspect, the signing today is the culminating effect of such preparatory work as the public generally has slight conception of. President Taft could never have accomplished what he did for the nation had there been no public sentiment to give him support. As a matter of fact, education brought about the result achieved. American citizens realized that somebody had to take the lead, and when President Taft spoke at the peace dinner last December he felt intuitively that he knew the temper of the people.

With capital and labor antagonistic to war, with peace acknowledged as an essential for national prosperity and with international commerce depending entirely on amiable relations between governments, it only remained for some country of importance to make the first move. From the standpoint of governmental significance the United States has now put itself on record. Great Britain and France have done the same. The signatures will stand for what they mean. War between certain powers will be abolished.

In view of what has been accomplished, the work performed by the world's peace societies must be taken into account. In this respect the United States again takes the lead. The Monitor a few months ago gave exhaustive accounts about the movement in America. The pioneers who cleared the ground had many obstacles to overcome, and the signing of a treaty like that between the United States and Great Britain must have appeared to the early peace advocates little less than a dream. When it is considered that Premier Asquith announced a few months ago, even that such an arrangement would have been considered among the improbabilities last year, it must be evident that the peace harvest has been plentiful.

It is only of late that the denominational bodies have entered with any degree of enthusiasm into the movement for international arbitration, but in the universities and schools the work has been kept up with ardor by numerous educators who looked farther than the general public. It was the interest in the colleges and other educational institutions that led to the recent visits of prominent European peace workers. The tour of Count Albert Apponyi of Hungary, came as a preliminary to the arrival of Baron d'Estournelles de Constant who remained three months, spoke in almost all the large cities, and succeeded in arousing the people to a high degree of enthusiasm in the cause of peace and conciliation. The various peace societies, including the American Peace Society, the World Peace Foundation, the American Society for International Conciliation, during the present year have put forth their best efforts to educate the public in matters pertaining to unlimited arbitration.

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Baltimore Conference

The Monitor, in its "Paving the Way for Peace" articles, aimed at bringing to public notice what each state in the Union had done and is doing to further unlimited arbitration. The third national peace congress at Baltimore gave striking evidence that peace workers may come out in the open and that they will be recognized as sterling factors for municipal, state or national progress. When President Taft made the opening address at the Baltimore congress, he emphasized again that he looked for the day when nations would settle their differences without recourse to arms. The treaty with Great Britain is an invitation to other powers to join the arbitration company. There is more to the report than appears on the surface that Germany is "studying" the situation, and will say something later on.

The preliminary labors of John Hay, who was secretary of state under McKinley and Roosevelt, stands out so conspicuously that the achievements of today are more or less the result of what Mr. Hay so consistently worked for. In his day, James G. Blaine strived to cement the friendship between the United States and Latin America, and here again the work of the past proved a stepping stone to the present. As a matter of fact, ever since the civil war, each succeeding administration has built on the arbitration structure that preceded it. Colonel Roosevelt, as President, did remarkably well for the furtherance of the world's peace. His conciliatory method for bringing Japan and Russia together must always remain a valuable peace document.

The efforts of the peace workers of the United States are now concentrated to make the next Hague conference an improvement on its predecessors. The international peace congress to be held in Rome next month is likely to pave the way for unifying work. Many Americans, including Edwin D. Mead, secretary of the World Peace Foundation, will be in attendance. Mr. Mead is touring the continent, explaining what the United States has done, and what it proposes to do further.

There Have Been Many Arbitration Agreements in the Last 16 Years

Agreements to arbitrate are of several kinds. The best known system is that under the provision of a convention of the second Hague conference—revising and completing the work of the first conference—called the convention for the pacific settlement of international disputes. This convention provides a system of offering good offices and mediation, establishes the constitution for international commissions of inquiry, and provides a system for international arbitration for settlement of disputes between states by judges of their own choice and on the basis of respect for law.

In addition to this system, arbitration under treaty stipulations is provided for by the general conventions drawn up by the Pan-American and the Central American conferences, and arbitration of specific questions is provided for in many of the constituent conventions which regulate the action of international unions.

Besides this general machinery providing for arbitration, each nation may reach such agreements with other individual nations as it finds desirable for the settlement by arbitration of specific questions as it considers proper to submit to such decision. There are 49 sovereign states in the world. If each had signed one of these bipartite treaties with all its peers, there would be 2401 treaties between pairs of nations.

The following chronological list of arbitration treaties includes only bipartite treaties, conventions, or agreements, no effort being made to distinguish between documents technically different in respect to name:

1895
Guatemala-Honduras. Signed at Guatemala City, March 10; ratifications exchanged at Guatemala, Jan. 20, 1906; see articles II-V of treaty for arbitration provisions.

Brazil-Chile. Signed at Rio de Janeiro, May 18; ratifications exchanged at Santiago, Chile, March 7, 1906; promulgated March 7, 1906, by Chile; effective 10 years.

1899
Argentina-Uruguay. Signed at Buenos Aires, July 8; ratifications exchanged at Buenos Aires, Jan. 18, 1902; additional protocol signed Dec. 21, 1901; effective 10 years.

Argentina-Paraguay. Signed at Asuncion, Nov. 6; ratifications exchanged at Asuncion, June 5, 1902; additional protocol signed Jan. 25, 1902; effective 10 years.

1901
Bolivia-Peru. Signed at La Paz, Nov. 21; ratifications exchanged at La Paz, Dec. 29, 1903; effective 10 years.

1902
Mexico-Spain. Signed at Mexico City, Jan. 11; ratifications exchanged at La Paz, July 18; effective 10 years.

Spain-Uruguay. Signed at Mexico City, Jan. 28; ratifications exchanged at Montevideo, July 18; effective 10 years.

Salvador-Spain. Signed at Mexico City, Jan. 28; ratifications exchanged at Guatemala City, July 18; effective 10 years.

San Domingo-Spain. Signed at Mexico City, Jan. 28; ratifications exchanged at San Domingo, July 18; effective 10 years.

Argentina-Spain. Signed Jan. 28; ratifications exchanged July 18; effective 10 years.

Paraguay-Spain. Signed Jan. 28; ratifications exchanged at Buenos Aires, Feb. 3; ratifications exchanged at Buenos Aires, Jan. 27, 1903; additional protocol signed July 19, 1902; effective 10 years.

Colombia-Spain. Signed Feb. 17; ratifications exchanged at Bogota, July 18, 1903; effective 10 years.

Bolivia-Spain. Signed at Mexico City, Feb. 17; ratifications exchanged Oct. 10, 1903; effective 12 years.

Guatemala-Spain. Signed at Mexico City, Feb. 23; ratifications exchanged at Guatemala City July 18; effective 10 years.

Mexico-Peru. Signed May 14.

Argentina-Chile. Signed at Santiago,

May 28; ratifications exchanged at Santiago, Sept. 23; preliminary act and additional explanation signed May 28 and July 10, 1902; effective 10 years.

1903
France-Great Britain. Signed at London, Oct. 14; ratifications exchanged March 10, 1904; published in Journal Officiel, March 10, 1904; effective five years; renewed Oct. 14, 1908, by exchange of notes.

Germany-Venezuela. Signed May 7. Paraguay-Peru. Signed May 18.

France-Italy. Signed at Paris, Dec. 25; ratifications exchanged March 7-26, 1904; published in Journal Officiel, March 30, 1904; effective five years; renewed Dec. 24, 1908, by exchange of notes.

Cuba-Italy. Signed at Havana, Dec. 29; ratifications exchanged at Havana, Dec. 2, 1904; effective 10 years; automatically renewed if not denounced; is treaty of peace, commerce, navigations, emigration and arbitration.

1904
Great Britain-Italy. Signed at Rome, Feb. 1; ratifications exchanged; effective five years; renewed at London, Jan. 4, 1909.

Denmark-Netherlands. Signed at Copenhagen, Feb. 12; ratifications exchanged at The Hague, March 8, 1906; ratified by Denmark, Feb. 6, 1906; and by Norway, March 8, 1906.

France-Spain. Signed at Paris, Feb. 26; ratifications exchanged at Paris, March 7-April 20; published in Journal Officiel, May 2, 1904; effective five years; renewed Feb. 3, 1909.

Great Britain-Spain. Signed at London, Feb. 27; ratifications exchanged at London, March 16; ratified by —, March 7; effective five years; renewed at London, Jan. 11, 1909.

France-Netherlands. Signed at Paris, April 6; ratifications exchanged at Paris, July 5, 1905; effective five years; renewed Dec. 29, 1909; Netherlands law ratifying renewal, May 23, 1910; published in Journal Officiel, July 12, 1905; French decree approving convention for renewal issued July 26, 1910; ratifications of renewing convention exchanged at Paris, July 5, 1910.

Portugal-Spain. Signed at Lisbon, May 31; ratifications exchanged at Lisbon, Feb. 27, 1909; approved by Portugal, Aug. 18, 1908; effective five years.

France-Norway. Signed at Paris, July 9; ratifications exchanged Nov. 9; published in Journal Officiel, Nov. 16, 1904; effective five years; renewed Nov. 5, 1909, by exchange of notes.

France-Sweden. Signed at Paris, July 9; ratification exchanged Nov. 9; published in Journal Officiel, Nov. 16, 1904; effective five years; renewed by exchange of notes, at Paris, Nov. 5, 1909.

Germany-Great Britain. Signed at London, July 12; ratifications exchanged —; effective five years; renewed at London by exchange of notes for a further period of four years, June 7-9, 1909; effective till July 12, 1914.

Great Britain-Norway. Signed at London, Aug. 11; ratifications exchanged at London, Nov. 9; effective five years; renewed by convention at London for a further period of five years, Nov. 9, 1909.

Great Britain-Sweden. Signed at London, Aug. 11; ratifications exchanged at London, Nov. 9; effective five years; renewed by convention at London for a further period of five years, Nov. 9, 1909.

Netherlands-Portugal. Signed at The Hague, Oct. 1; ratifications exchanged at The Hague, Oct. 29, 1908; ratified by Netherlands, Feb. 5, 1909; proclaimed by Netherlands, Dec. 21, 1908; effective for an indeterminate period.

Nicaragua-Spain. Signed Oct. 4; ratifications exchanged —, March 19, 1908.

Belgium-Russia. Signed at St. Petersburg, Oct. (17) 30; ratifications exchanged at St. Petersburg (Aug. 27) Sept. 9, 1905; promulgated by Belgium, Jan. 19, 1906; effective 10 years.

Colombia-Ecuador. Signed Nov. 5.

Belgium-Switzerland. Signed at Bern, Nov. 13; ratifications exchanged at Bern, Aug. 19, 1905; promulgated by Belgium, Jan. 19, 1906; effective 10 years.

Great Britain-Portugal. Signed at Windsor castle, Nov. 16; ratifications exchanged —, approved by Portuguese Chamber, Aug. 18, 1908; effective five years; renewed at London by exchange of notes for a further period of five years, Nov. 16, 1909.

Great Britain-Switzerland. Signed at London, Nov. 16; ratifications exchanged at London, July 12, 1905; effective five years; renewed by exchange of notes for a further period of five years, Nov. 3-12, 1909.

Italy-Switzerland. Signed at Rome, Nov. 23; ratifications exchanged Dec. 5, 1905; effective five years; renewed at Rome by exchange of notes for a further period of five years, Nov. 16, 1909.

Norway-Russia. Signed at St. Petersburg (Nov. 26) Dec. 9; ratifications exchanged Feb. (14) 27-Feb. (12) 25, 1905; effective 10 years.

Russia-Sweden. Signed at St. Petersburg (Nov. 26) Dec. 9; ratifications exchanged Feb. (12) 25-Feb. (14) 27, 1905; effective 10 years.

Belgium-Norway. Signed at Brussels Nov. 30; ratifications exchanged at Brussels, Aug. 11, 1905; promulgated by Belgium, Jan. 19, 1906; effective 10 years.

Belgium-Sweden. Signed at Brussels, Nov. 30; ratifications exchanged at Brussels, Aug. 11, 1905; promulgated by Belgium, Jan. 19, 1906; effective 10 years.

Austria-Hungary-Switzerland. Signed at Bern, Dec. 3; ratifications exchanged at Vienna, Oct. 17, 1906; effective five years.

France-Switzerland. Signed at Bern, Dec. 14; ratifications exchanged at Paris, July 13, 1905; published in Journal Officiel, July 21, 1905; effective five years; renewed for two years, July 13, 1910.

Sweden-Switzerland. Signed at Ber-

lin, Dec. 17; ratifications exchanged at Berlin, July 13, 1905; effective 10 years.

Norway-Switzerland. Signed at Berlin, Dec. 17; ratifications exchanged at Berlin, July 13, 1905; effective 10 years.

1905
Austria-Hungary-Great Britain. Signed at London, Jan. 11; ratifications exchanged at London, May 17; effective five years; renewed.

Belgium-Spain. Signed at Madrid, Jan. 23; ratifications exchanged Dec. 16; ratified by —, July 28; promulgated Jan. 19, 1906; effective 10 years.

Norway-Spain. Signed at Madrid, Jan. 23; ratifications exchanged at Madrid, March 20; effective 10 years.

Spain-Sweden. Signed at Madrid, Jan. 23; ratifications exchanged at Madrid, March 20; effective 10 years.

Great Britain-Netherlands. Signed at London, Feb. 15; ratifications exchanged at London, July 12; ratified by Norway, June 7; effective five years; renewed by convention of Dec. 16, 1909; ratifications of renewing conventions exchanged at London, July 11, 1910; Netherlands law ratifying renewing convention passed, May 23, 1910.

Denmark-Russia. Signed at St. Petersburg (Feb. 16) March 1; ratifications exchanged April (11) 24; ratified at St. Petersburg (March 20) April 3; effective 10 years.

Italy-Peru. Signed at Lima, April 18; ratified Dec. 11, 1905, by —; effective 10 years.

Belgium-Greece. Signed at Athens (April 19) May 2; ratifications exchanged July (9) 22, 1905; ratified by Belgium, May 2; promulgated Jan. 19, 1906; effective 15 years.

Belgium-Denmark. Signed at Brussels, April 26; ratifications exchanged at Brussels, May 2, 1906; promulgated by Belgium, Jan. 19, 1906; effective 10 years.

Norway-Portugal. Signed at Lisbon, May 6; ratifications exchanged at Stockholm, Oct. 23, 1908; approved by Portugal, Aug. 18, 1908; effective five years.

Portugal-Sweden. Signed at Lisbon, May 6; ratifications exchanged at Stockholm, Oct. 23, 1908; approved by Portugal, Aug. 18, 1908; effective five years.

Italy-Portugal. Signed at Lisbon, May 11; effective five years.

Honduras-Spain. Signed at Madrid May 13; ratifications exchanged at Madrid, July 16, 1906; effective 12 years.

Roumania-Bulgaria. Signed at Bucharest, May (14) 27; ratifications exchanged at Bucharest, (Sept. 20) Oct. 9, 1905; proclaimed Jan. 19, 1906; effective five years.

Portugal-Switzerland. Signed at Bern, Aug. 18; ratifications exchanged at Bern, Oct. 23, 1908; approved by Portuguese Chamber, Aug. 18, 1909; effective 10 years.

Argentina-Brazil. Signed at Rio de Janeiro, Sept. 7; ratifications exchanged at Buenos Aires, Nov. 9, 1908; approved by Argentina, Dec. 2, and by Brazil Oct. 1, 1908; ratified by Brazil, Dec. 5, 1908; formally promulgated by Argentina, Dec. 24, 1908, and by Brazil, Jan. 7, 1909; permanently signed at Rio de Janeiro, June 19, 1909; effective 10 years.

Colombia-Peru. Signed at Bogota, Sept. 12, 1905; ratifications exchanged July 6, 1906.

Denmark-France. Signed at Copenhagen, Sept. 15; ratifications exchanged at Copenhagen, May 31, 1906; ratified by Denmark, May 31, 1906; treaty identical with that of France-Great Britain; published in Journal Officiel, June 30, 1906; effective five years.

Denmark-Great Britain. Signed at London, Oct. 25; ratifications exchanged at London, May 4, 1906; effective five years; renewed by convention of March 3, 1911.

Norway-Sweden. Signed —, Oct. 26; effective 10 years.

Denmark-Spain. Signed at Madrid, Dec. 1; ratifications exchanged at Madrid, May 19, 1906; ratified by Denmark, May 10, and by Spain, May 14; effective six years.

Denmark-Italy. Signed at Rome, Dec. 15; ratifications exchanged at Rome, May 22, 1906; proclaimed by King of Italy, May 27, 1906; effective until denunciation.

1906
Austria-Hungary-Portugal. Signed at Vienna, Feb. 13; approved Aug. 18, 1898, by the Portuguese Chamber, and by Austria-Hungary at Vienna, Oct. 16, 1908; effective five years.

Belgium-Nicaragua. Signed at Guatemala City, March 6; ratifications exchanged at Guatemala City, July 20, 1909; text in Bulletin Usuel, Sept. 2, 1909; effective 10 years.

Paraguay-Peru. Signed at La Paz, June 24.

France-Portugal. Signed at Paris, June 29; ratifications exchanged at Paris, April 5, 1909; approved by Portugal, Aug. 18, 1908; published in Journal Officiel, April 9, 1909; effective nine years.

1907
Bolivia-Paraguay. Signed at Buenos Aires Jan. 12.

Denmark-Portugal. Signed at Copenhagen, March 20; ratifications exchanged at Copenhagen, Oct. 26, 1908; approved by Portuguese Chamber, Aug. 18, 1908; effective 10 years.

Spain-Switzerland. Signed at Bern, May 14; ratifications exchanged at Bern, July 9; effective five years.

Argentina-Italy. Signed at The Hague, Sept. 18; ratifications exchanged at Rome, May 21, 1910; promulgated by Italian decree of Aug. 9, 1910; previous negotiations in 1898; effective 10 years.

Italy-Mexico. Signed at The Hague, Oct. 16, during peace conference; ratifications exchanged at Rome, Dec. 31; ratified by Italy, March 7, 1908; effective 10 years.

Washington, Feb. 10; ratifications exchanged at Washington, March 12; ratified by United States, Feb. 27, and by France, March 3; ratification advised by United States Senate, Feb. 19; proclaimed by President of the United States, March 14; published in Journal Officiel, March 15, 1908; effective five years.

United States-Greece. Signed Feb. 29.

United States-Switzerland. Signed at Washington, Feb. 29; ratifications exchanged at Washington, Dec. 23; approved by United States Senate, March 6; ratified by President of the United States, May 29, and by Switzerland, Oct. 13; proclaimed by President of the United States, Dec. 23; effective five years.

United States-Mexico. Signed at Washington, March 24; ratifications exchanged at Washington, June 27; ratification advised by the United States Senate, April 2; ratified by President of the United States, May 29; ratified by Mexico, May 30; proclaimed by President of the United States, June 29; effective five years.

United States-Italy. Signed at Washington, Jan. 22, 1909; ratification advised by United States Senate, April 2, 1908; ratified by President of the United States, June 19; proclaimed by President of the United States, Jan. 25, 1909.

United States-Great Britain. Signed at Washington, April 4; ratifications exchanged at Washington, June 4; ratifications advised by United States Senate, April 22; ratified by President of the United States, May 11; proclaimed by President of the United States, June 5; ratified by Great Britain, May 4; effective five years.

United States-Norway. Signed at Washington, April 4; ratifications exchanged at Washington, June 4; ratification advised by United States Senate, April 17; ratified by President of the United States, June 18; proclaimed by President of the United States, June 29; effective five years.

United States-Portugal. Signed at Washington, April 6; ratifications exchanged at Washington, Nov. 14; approved by Portuguese Chamber, Aug. 18, and ratified September 21; ratification advised by United States Senate April 17; ratified by President of the United States, Nov. 6; proclaimed by President of the United States, Dec. 14; effective five years.

United States-Spain. Signed at Washington, April 20; ratifications exchanged at Washington, June 2; ratified by Spain, May 11, and by United States, May 28; ratification advised by United States Senate, April 22; proclaimed by President of the United States, June 3; effective five years.

United States-Netherlands. Signed at Washington, May 2; ratifications exchanged at Washington, March 23, 1909; ratification advised by United States Senate, May 6, 1908; ratified by President of the United States, Jan. 8, 1909; ratified by Netherlands, March 5, 1909; proclaimed by President of the United States, March 25, 1909.

United States-Sweden. Signed at Washington, May 2; ratifications exchanged at Washington, Aug. 18; ratification advised by United States Senate, May 6; ratified by President of the United States, June 6, and by Sweden, June 13; proclaimed by President of the United States, Sept. 1.

United States-Japan. Signed at Washington, May 5; ratifications exchanged at Washington, Aug. 24; ratification advised by United States Senate, May 13; ratified by President of the United States, Aug. 19, and by Japan, July 20; proclaimed by President of the United States, July 20, 1908.

United States-Denmark. Signed at Washington, May 18; ratifications exchanged at Washington, March 29, 1909; ratification advised by United States Senate, May 20, and approved by Danish Parliament, Feb. 6, 1909; ratified by President of the United States, Jan. 8, 1909, and by Denmark, Feb. 15, 1909; proclaimed by President of the United States, March 29, 1909.

Denmark-Sweden. Signed at Stockholm, July 17; ratifications exchanged at Stockholm, Feb. 26, 1909; approved by Danish Parliament, Feb. 6, 1909; effective 10 years.

United States-China. Signed at Washington, Oct. 8; ratifications exchanged at Washington, April 6, 1909; ratification advised by United States Senate, Dec. 10; ratified by President of the United States, March 1, 1909; and by China, Feb. 12, 1909; proclaimed by President of the United States, April 6, 1909.

Denmark-Norway. Signed at Copenhagen, Oct. 8; ratifications exchanged at Copenhagen, March 6, 1909; approved by Danish Parliament, Feb. 6, 1909; effective 10 years.

United States-Peru. Signed at Washington, Dec. 5; ratifications exchanged at Washington, June 29, 1909; ratification advised by United States Senate, Dec. 10; ratified by President of the United States, March 1, 1909; and by Peru, May 1, 1909; proclaimed by President of the United States, June 30, 1909.

Colombia-France. Signed at Bogota, Dec. 16; ratifications exchanged at Bogota, Oct. 6, 1909; ratified by France, March 20, 1909; promulgated by French decree of Dec. 31, 1909, and published in Journal Officiel, Jan. 6, 1910; additional convention signed at Bogota, Aug. 5, 1910.

United States-Salvador. Signed at Washington, Dec. 21; ratifications exchanged at Washington, July 3, 1909; ratification advised by United States Senate, Jan. 6, 1909; ratified by President of the United States, March 1, 1909; ratified by Salvador, June 14; proclaimed by President of the United States, June 14; effective five years.

United States-Argentina. Signed at Washington, Dec. 23; ratified by United States Senate, March 1, 1909; ratification advised by United States Senate, Jan. 6, 1909; proclaimed by President of the United States, Jan. 6, 1909.

Colombia-Great Britain. Signed at Bogota, Dec. 30; ratified by Great Britain, Jan. 6, 1909; proclaimed by President of the United States, Jan. 6, 1909.

Brazil-Ecuador. Signed at Washington, May 13; approved by Brazil, Dec. 31, 1910; effective five years.

Brazil-Costa Rica. Signed at Washington, May 18; ratified by Costa Rican President, Oct. 20; approved by Costa Rica, Oct. 11, and by Brazil, Dec. 31, 1910; published in La Gaceta Oficial, Oct. 24; effective five years.

Brazil-Cuba. Signed at Washington, June 10; approved by Brazil, Dec. 31, 1910; effective five years.

Brazil-Great Britain. Signed at Rio de Janeiro, June 18; approved by Brazilian Parliament, July 21, and by Brazilian government, Dec. 31, 1910; effective five years.

Argentina-Great Britain and Ireland. Signed at Rio de Janeiro, June 18.

Brazil-Bolivia. Signed at Petropolis, June 25; approved by Brazil, Dec. 31, 1910; effective 10 years.

Brazil-Nicaragua. Signed at Guatemala, June 28; approved by Brazilian government, Dec. 31, 1910; effective five years.

Brazil-Norway. Signed at Christiania, July 13; approved by Brazilian government, Dec. 31, 1910; effective five years.

Brazil-China. Signed at Peking, Aug. 3; approved by Brazilian government, Dec. 31, 1910; effective five years.

Argentina-Portugal. Signed Aug. 27.

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

CHILD'S FROCK PANEL EFFECT

Made of handkerchief linen, lace trimmed

LITTLE children are wearing a great many dresses that give a panel effect. This one is smart and attractive, but quite simple. In the illustration, it is made of handkerchief linen trimmed with lace banding and edging, but the dress can be made available for many different materials. For morning and play-time wear, Dresden dimities and spotted lawns are liked and, made from one of these, the dress would be extremely attractive. For afternoon occasions, embroidered muslins and fine lawns of all kinds are in demand.

Trimming can be applied as liked. In place of the four rows of banding can be used one or two, or the full portions of the dress can be left plain, finished only with a hem.

A pretty effect can be obtained by embroidering the panel with some dainty design. The square neck is very generally becoming, but high neck and long sleeves could be used, if preferred. The lower edge of the full portion is straight, consequently bordered material or flouncing could be used, as the edge could be finished with hemstitching. The skirt portion made from embroidered flouncing with panel and yoke of all-over embroidery would mean an extremely attractive little dress.

For the 4-year size will be required 3 yards of material 27 inches wide, 2½ yards 36 or 2 yards 44 inches wide, with 10½ yards of banding and 5 yards of edging.

A pattern (6924), cut in sizes for children of 2, 4 and 6 years of age, can be had at any May Manton agency or will be sent by mail. Address 132 East 23d street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.



HANG UP BY TOE

In washing socks or stockings, first wash them on the right side and then turn them and wash again before rinsing, says the Newark News. Hang them up by the toe to dry if you would have them keep their shape well.

FASHION FAVORS WASH GLOVES

Gray silk liked for warm season

THE question of gloves, veils and neckwear is a trying one during this season. Veils can really be done away with by the majority of women who are not blessed with much of an income, but neckwear and gloves are necessities.

It is evident that some of the girls in town have got into the careless habit of not wearing gloves on the streets, if one judges by the number of bare hands displayed during the noon hours. This is especially conspicuous when elbow sleeves are worn.

Girls often carry gloves in their hands, but neglect to put them on. Yet this is a bit of carelessness that one should never indulge in, says the New York Times.

In the country, in the suburbs, it makes no difference whether a woman ever puts on gloves, unless she is attending a formal occasion; but in the public thoroughfares it is a mark of niceness to have your hands covered. Kid gloves are expensive in hot weather, for the perspiration makes them split and gives them an ungainly look, but in these days of wash chamois and other fabrics kid should never be considered.

Wash gloves are not as cool as silk ones, and the latter can easily be af-

forded by girls who have small incomes, because the present ones have hard tips and they clean easily and well.

There are wash gloves for elbow sleeves as well as short ones, and none of these require more than five minutes each night to keep them entirely fresh. They should be washed on the hands with warm water and a little soap, the fingers blown out after the glove is removed from the hand, and then pinned to a towel and left to dry over night.

Silk gloves come in most available colors this summer. Mouse gray is an especially good tone, as it sinks into the color of many gowns and gives a smart-looking finish to the hand. Gray has become a tip-top color for accessories, and one sees it in gloves, stockings, belts, cravats and parasols. It is especially smart in silk stockings worn with patent leather pumps.

The deep tan glove is also serviceable, as it does not show soil easily, and also harmonizes with nearly every gown one has. Short silk gloves are considered in good taste during hot weather for a great variety of occasions, but the elbow silk ones have never been accepted by the well-dressed woman. Many girls like them, but their favor does not seem to put the stamp of correctness on them.

SKIRTS SLASHED AT THE SIDES

Modification of idea of divided garments

THE startling fashion for the divided skirt, which was brought about in the early spring, has left its influence in many new models that are slashed at the sides or in the middle. The effect is quite attractive. It has nothing immodest about it. There is always a panel or an underskirt which protects the figure of the wearer and gives completeness to the outside frock, says the New York Times.

The fashion is relieving to the plain skirt. It solves the problem for the woman who does not wish to go to the trouble or expense of putting on trimming. It gives effectiveness to the long straight lines and breaks them up; it relieves the monotony and is neither expensive nor troublesome to do.

One of the clever models is of bright blue linen, that strong, dark shade that is so fashionable this summer and does not have to go to the tub every fortnight. The skirt is straight, narrow at the hem, has seams down the sides and a box plait down the back stitched within six inches of the hem.

The front is slightly lapped over at the high waistline, stitched or bound at the edge and fastened with four buttons. Beginning at the knees it is turned back into graduated lapels, which are faced with black satin or any other color or fabric one chooses.

A variation of this model has only one side of the skirt turned back with a broad lapel and the other ornamented with a row of buttons. Either effect is good. The opening is wedge-shaped and runs from knees to instep and is filled in with a plain panel of linen.

The bodies of this skirt is quite attractive with its fastening at the side, outlined with turned-over lapel faced with the same material as the lapel on the skirt, and fastened below the bust with two buttons. There is a square sailor collar of string colored lace, the same width in front as in back and a chemise of white mull with a tiny black cravat at base of collar and small three-quarter kimono sleeves, finished with a three-inch turnover cuff of lace. Afternoon gowns of thin material are

TRIED RECIPES

EGG AND POTATO SCALLOP

PEEL and slice medium sized baked potatoes and six hard boiled eggs. Cook one third cup of butter and one tablespoonful of chopped onion for two minutes, add three tablespoonfuls flour, stir well, and gradually one pint of hot milk, season with pepper and salt and cook until smooth and thick. Butter a baking dish, fill with alternate layers of potato and egg, cover with bread crumbs and bake until brown.—Los Angeles Tribune.

MEAT SAUCE

Simmer damson plums till tender, so stones will slip out. To each pound of pulp add a half cup of sugar. Put half ounce each of cinnamon, cloves and mace in bag and drop this in. Cook all till thick as jam.—Washington Herald.

PINEAPPLE PIE

Peel and eye the pineapple and tear it into bits with a silver fork, rejecting the hard core. Line a rather deep pie plate with rich paste, spread on it the pineapple in layers with sugar; the amount of the latter must be determined by the variety and acidity of the fruit, the small strawberry pine needing more sugar than the milder sugar loaf. Round the fruit up so that it may be thickest in the center, and when all is in, dust over with one teaspoonful of flour. Wet the rim of the paste and cover with an upper crust. Bake 30 minutes in a hot oven.—New Haven Register.

SLICED PUDDING

Any cold pudding such as jam roll or currant pudding, which, when cold, are anything but tempting, can be easily transformed into dainty parties by cutting them into slices, dipping them into well-beaten egg, and frying them in a little butter until they become a golden color. Dish quickly and serve with castor sugar.—Montreal Star.

HOME HELPS

Choice cuts of beef for roasting are sirloin and porterhouse cuts and the sixth, seventh and eighth ribs.

The best bacon is white and firm, not yellowish and flabby, and has a distinct streak of lean running through it.

The storekeeper "pulls" all fowl or fish. Fish is sold at weight after it is "pulled."

The rind of good pork is thin and smooth, light in color and firm to the touch.

To test the freshness of an egg touch both ends with the tongue. A fresh one will be cold at the small end and warm at the large end.—Montreal Star.

FOR THE WORK BAG

Many a needlewoman has been disheartened at finding tiny holes in her pretty workbag, made by the points of her scissors, knitting or crochet needles. To prevent this thing happening, always slip the scissors into one of the small leather protectors, or if it is not at hand use a cork, says the Newark News. To make this cork more attractive, crochet a cover for it out of silk. A cork, too, may be used for the crochet needle. Small celluloid protectors come for the knitting needles. The pair of elongated caps is joined by a piece of round elastic. The cap, slipped over either end of the needles, will be kept in place by means of the elastic.

APPLE JELLY

Take ripen apples, wipe them clean and take out the stem and eye. Cut in thin slices without paring or coring. Put into a saucepan with water to barely enough to cover, and boil without touching them until they are perfectly soft. Put them into an earthen bowl and set away for three days in a cool place. Then drain them in a straining cloth without pressing; add a pound granulated sugar to every pint of juice, and boil for three quarters of an hour. Pour into a pitcher, fill the glasses and cover with paraffin.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

BOYS' BLOUSES

To avoid tape strings in boys' blouses, which are often untidy in appearance, put in the lower hem a mercerized elastic band, about half an inch wide and not quite so long as the boy's waist measure, says the Chicago Inter Ocean. Fasten the elastic at each end; sew a button on one side and make a buttonhole on the other. This plan will be found much more satisfactory than the use of tape, and neater.

HOME HELPS

Crackers are sure to absorb the dampness when there is the slightest humidity. By putting the crackers in the oven for a few minutes before the meal, they will be crisp as one could wish.

Muskmelons should be served ice cold, but the flavor is most injured by putting ice in the cut fruit.

Any dried fruit is richer if cooked in the water in which it has been soaked for 10 to 12 hours.

WEALTHY KANSAS CITY WOMEN

Their holdings, now city lots, formerly an old farm

THE old Smart farm, which is now the very heart of the business district of Kansas City and valued at many millions, has brought great wealth to a number of Kansas City people, says the Star. That farm, comprising 80 acres, was bounded by Ninth and Twelfth streets and the alleys west of Main street and east of Holmes street. The late Judge Thomas A. Smart, one of Kansas City's first merchants, paid \$400 for it in 1837.

A large part of the fortune of the late Col. Thomas H. Swope came from the increase in value of lots which were once a part of 32 acres of the Smart farm, which he bought from Mr. Smart for \$7500, April 10, 1857, and afterward platted and sold the greater part under the name of Swope's addition. Lots at Eleventh and Walnut streets are now worth \$7500 a lot, a price equal to the sum paid for the entire 32 acres.

When Mr. Smart sold to Colonel Swope he reserved a number of lots in that addition for himself and his children. Ridge place, which originally was three acres at the northwest corner of the farm, was a wedding gift from Mr. Smart to his daughter, Eliza, when she married Dr. I. M. Ridge in 1850. The two squares on the west side of Main street between Tenth and Twelfth streets were at one time known as Smart's partition. Mr. Smart divided this property and gave the most of it to his wife and three daughters. A good share of it still is owned by two daughters.

Several Kansas City women, who are near-millionaires, owe their good fortune to this farm. Among them are Mrs. E. P. Graves and Mrs. John Bryant of Independence, daughters of Mr. Smart,

and who still own much of the property which he gave them. Mrs. Graves, who was Miss Amanda Caroline Smart, owns the laid and building of the Peck Dry Goods Company, which has a frontage of 65 feet on Main street and extends to the alley west. She also owns an interest in the Commercial block, of which the May, Stern & Co. building at the southwest corner of Main and Eleventh streets is a part, and smaller pieces of property, much of it residence property. All that property was a gift from her father or inherited. From time to time during the last 45 years she has given to her two daughters and her grandchildren property now valued at \$2,000,000, and the property which she has left is valued approximately at \$1,000,000.

Mrs. John Bryant, who was Miss Hattie Smart, owns the Bryant building, a 50-foot interest in the May, Stern & Co. building and other valuable property. The land on which these buildings stand was her share of her father's estate.

Mrs. Alice Smart, widow of D. O. Smart, is a daughter of Mrs. E. P. Graves and a granddaughter of T. A. Smart. Her husband was her second cousin. She owns an interest in the Commercial block, the Corn Belt Bank building and a great deal of other property. Her home is at 2904 Independence avenue, where the D. O. Smart farm of 80 acres used to be. The land which those buildings occupy was given to her by her mother and the Independence avenue farm came from her father and mother. Mrs. Martha Elizabeth Bacon, wife of Langston Bacon, is another daughter of Mrs. Graves. She owns the building at 1020-22 Walnut street and other pieces of valuable property, once a part of the Smart estate.

CHANGEABLE TONES IN AUTUMN

Fabrics different colors in different lights

IT looks very much as though the majority of our clothes would be changeable in color the coming season. The chevrons and serges which have been shown to the tailors for autumn's use are changeable, the particular combinations being black and blue, green and red, violet and black.

There are also combinations that show more than two colors, such as raspberry, black and violet. These are deftly mingled and present a far more harmonious surface than one might think, says a New York Times writer.

Felt hats, it is said, will carry out the idea and instead of being dyed in a solid color will be done in two or three mingled ones, and then trimmed in changeable satin or velvet ribbons. As for velvet, which promises to be again in vogue next year, we may expect to see it in every kind of changeable combination, as its pile is so adaptable to this kind of color work.

These changeable tones will not be vivid; there is no splash of opposing colors such as in plaid or stripes or checks; the mingling is very well done by artistic dyers and the fabric simply looks one color in one light and one color in another.

We have been delighted with the effect as already seen in chiffon cloth and in gowns. They prevailed last winter among those who dressed exceedingly well,

and the effect was alluring. The gauzes lend themselves admirably to the changing lights and shadows of mingled tones and as they were draped over solid colors the effect was not startling.

A soap bubble is always less vivid than a rainbow, and so it is that a changeable surface is far less conspicuous than a well-defined one in more than one color. We have become so used to stripes and plaids that we will probably consider soap bubble effects as most demure.

This rumor has already brought into being the use of shaded flowers, especially sweet peas. They are of satin, velvet and silk, and are used in bunches on straw hats or at the belt or bust of a corsage. White gowns trimmed with bands of pink and violet voile are made exceptionally attractive by a well-ranged bunch of satin sweet peas worn just above the belt with a girle of violet and white satin ribbon.

It is also rumored that the ribbons of next autumn will be largely in changeable effects and that they will be used as adornment on gowns of solid colors. Dressmakers are already trimming black crepe de chine gowns with violet and pink shaded ribbon, and blue serge frocks and suits with a wide taffeta ribbon that shows green, purple and black well combined.

BLACK AND WHITE HOLD FAVOR

Attractive model shown by Callot

BLACK and white are still greatly worn in spite of the outcry about their over popularity, and the frocks in this coloring are often the prettiest seen at smart functions. There has been a fad for sheer white over black as a change from the long admired sheer black over white, and several of the great dressmakers have laid considerable stress upon this arrangement.

Callot has a model in black satin veiled in finely plaited white tulle and laced in black satin shows unveiled at the skirt bottom, and through the tulle over robe are shown narrow lines of silver galon. The effect is much more attractive than it sounds and there are other successful models on the same order, but, while more unusual, they are not really so pretty as the more frankly white and black effects, according to a New York Sun writer.

Some of the latter are now achieved by the use of handsome black lace, usually chantilly, veiling white satin or other material. A lovely model of clinging white satin without trimming on the skirt and with a bodice largely composed of broderie Anglaise had an over dress of black chantilly which formed a crossed sash in front, ending at the short waist line under a black velvet girle. The sash pieces crossed the shoulders, being cut together with short sleeves, ran down to meet at the girle line, in the back and below that fell in a single wide panel reaching to the bottom of the robe.

Another good black and white frock was of wide black and white stripe silk gauze. A wide panel of black satin ran the full length of the skirt front and back, but above a narrow girle of blue embroidered in black this panel was split into two sections, which were spread apart and softly draped over the shoulders. Between these draperies the bodice was filled in with white tulle and

lace, and a little collar of blue embroidered in black was turned over the black drapery.

Mention has been made before of smart frocks made with one material forming the sides of skirt and bodice and the sleeves, while another material formed front and back. Sometimes there is a whole robe of one material and the sides are merely a veiling overdress held in place by girdling at the high waist line. A white silk mousseline frock trimmed in fine lace had a wide scarf or panel of gauze in broad green and white stripes crossing each shoulder, forming short, loose, kimono sleeves and falling in wide ends front and back. These scarfs reached to the bottom of the frock and were held by the girle.

PLATE-WARMERS

Electric plate-warmers for permanent installation in city or country houses, made with removable shelves and with either swinging or sliding doors, are among the new phases of household equipment, says Good Housekeeping. They are constructed with outer and inner bodies fitted to angle-iron frames, and between these walls is a solid body of insulating material. The warmers are made to order in dimensions to fit any available space in kitchen or butler's pantry.

TOMATO BUTTER

Scald and peel three gallons of fruit, cook soft and rub through colander; add one gallon of sifted apples or cooked squashes, two gallons of sugar; cook two hours, stir to prevent scorching; add spice to suit the taste. Place in small jars or crocks. This keeps nice without sealing.—Rural New Yorker.

Crane's Linen Lawn

The Correct Writing Paper

For over a hundred years Crane's writing papers have been the first choice of all good letter-writers, and there were many good letter-writers in the old days of this country. Many a box of old letters, penned by a famous hand, were written upon Crane's writing papers.

Behind every sheet of Crane's Linen Lawn today there is an experience of one hundred years in good paper making. No wonder that the Crane writing papers are preeminent today as they have been during the entire hundred years.

Crane's Linen Lawn is a writing paper of unusual quality and unusual popularity. Besides the white it is made in many fashionable shades. If your stationer cannot supply you, write to us and we will send the name of a dealer who can.



EATON, CRANE & PIKE COMPANY
SOLE MANUFACTURING AGENTS,
PITTSFIELD, MASS.



SUMMER CHANGES OF ADDRESS

Subscribers who are going out of town for the summer months may be supplied with the Monitor either through newsdealer or by mail while absent from the city. Send notice to

Circulation Department
THE MONITOR
BOSTON —
MASS.

PUT DIGNITY INTO YOUR WORK

Girls should be prepared to earn a living

THERE are many things we might learn from the Japanese. Their attitude toward labor alone would be of infinite value to the American woman if she could acquire it. No task is so menial that it cannot be dignified by a Japanese.

If only the American girl could be trained to this point of view how much happier and more capable our women would be! The American girl of every class in her heart considers work beneath her. She is firmly imbued with the idea that she is meant for better things. Even the daily tasks of home life are performed with an indifferent and often antagonistic feeling, if performed at all.

American girls are too often utterly untainted in any form of domestic work, and are pathetically unprepared to earn a living should the necessity arise. Her parents, so long as it is within their power, do everything to prevent her working.

The love that would spare her everything is deliberately handicapping her. She is allowed to grow up helpless and untrained; she is in no way fitted to cope with life and wrest from the world her wage when she stands face to face with necessity.

From such homes as these, from such love as this, spring girls who become un-

employable women, says the New York Times. A day arrives when they must go out into the world and seek work. The parent love is no longer there to shield and protect them, and they are forced to rely upon their own resources for self-support.

A feeling for the dignity of work early instilled into girls would save many women from drifting into this condition. If they could be brought to realize that any one who works efficiently at any occupation is worthy of consideration and respect they might be willing to fit themselves in time to face the situation that eventually is forced upon them. They ought to be able to take rank as honest workers at some useful trade or profession, yet they remain unemployed because of the lack of training in their youth and a false standard of what a lady can afford to do.

One fact should be impressed upon every girl's mind. No work that is efficiently and conscientiously done is degrading. And it behooves all who have to do with their training, no matter how fortunately these girls are placed in life, to instill into their minds a sense of the dignity of work, and to impress them with the fact that any service, even the most menial, is uplifting if performed with the proper spirit.

GREEN CORN, WITH VARIATIONS

In omelet, fritters and pudding

GREEN corn is one of the best vegetables, and is capable of being served with so many delightful little variations that the housekeeper will find it well worth her while to try some of them. To boil green corn is an easy thing to do, but in choosing it be sure to have it young, full grown, but not hard. When the grain is pierced the milk should escape in a jet and not be thick. Husk the corn and remove all silk, leaving one layer of husks next to the kernels. Put two quarts of cold water into a deep pan, lay in ears of corn, bring to the boil and boil for 10 minutes; add one tablespoonful of salt and two tablespoonfuls of sugar and boil six minutes longer. More than this will cause the corn to lose its sweetness.

Corn pudding—One and a half pints of prepared corn, two tablespoonfuls of butter, one and a half pints of milk, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, four eggs, half a teaspoonful of salt and a pinch of nutmeg. Prepare the corn by scoring the ears down each row of grains and scrape sufficient of the latter from the cob to make a pint and a half, cream the butter and sugar and add the salt, nutmeg and the yolks of the eggs; mix well and add the corn and milk alternately; lastly fold in the stiffly beaten whites of eggs. Pour the mixture into a buttered pudding dish, set it in a pan of hot water and bake in a moderate oven until set.

Corn omelet—Grate the corn from six good-sized ears of green corn, beat separately to a stiff froth the whites and yolks of eight eggs, then beat them

together and add the grated corn; season with a little salt, stir all well together, then turn the mixture into an omelet pan over the fire, with enough hot butter to keep it from sticking. When the edges of the omelet begin to set, fold it quickly and serve it on a hot plate with some strips of boiled bacon round the edge of the omelet.

Corn in Tomato—Three ears of boiled corn, six large tomatoes, one gill of milk, one tablespoonful of butter, half a teaspoonful of salt, and one saltspoonful of pepper. Cut off the stem end of the tomatoes and scoop out the seeds and the core; sprinkle a little salt and pepper over the tomatoes, one gill of milk, one tablespoonful of butter, half cut the corn from the cob, put it into a saucepan, add the milk, butter, salt and pepper, and allow it all to become hot. When the tomatoes are almost ready take them from the oven, fill them with the hot corn, and return them to the oven for 10 minutes; serve hot.

Corn Fritters—Take 12 ears of half-grown corn, cut the grain through with a knife, then cut them from the ear; beat four eggs, mix them with four tablespoonfuls of flour, and then with two pints of milk; season with salt and pepper, stir in the corn, and drop a large spoonful at a time in smoking hot fat; fry them a light brown. These fritters are a favorite garnish for fried chicken.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

A few drops of lemon juice added to the dish of sliced bananas improves the flavor.

MINNESOTA AD MEN READY TO WELCOME GOVERNOR EBERHART

(Continued from page four)

Salem and the many other points of historic interest along the route were duly appreciated by the visitors.

At Beverly the gables of the President's house and the broad sweep of his lawns were gazed at. However, the only evidence of the national significance of the state was a large automobile with U. S. S. S. on the running board.

The journey home was accomplished with fewer detours, the Revere Beach-Lynn boulevard being the favorite course. Many little parties did not profit by the up-trip, and stragglers were drifting into the Lenox as late as 11 o'clock last evening.

A party of about 400 of the delegates visited Dreamworld, the Thomas W. Lawson estate, at Egypt. They went from the South station on a special train under escort of the H. B. Humphrey Advertising Company, the guests of the outing.

A basket luncheon was served on the train. The afternoon was spent in inspecting the agricultural and floral beauties of the place, the model stables, prize cattle and horses and other features. The party reached Boston on the return trip at 5:30 p. m.

A. A. Shuman, advertising manager of Fort Worth Star-Telegram, in an interview today, says:

"One of the foremost claims of the Texas delegates to secure the convention for 1912 is the fact that the national association has never held a convention in the Southwest. Texas is asking recognition from the seventh convention primarily for this reason—it has shown the most rapid strides in organizing advertising clubs of any state in the Union, and as a state will have the greatest number of votes on the floor of the convention. Dallas and Fort Worth are the twin cities of the state, only 32 miles apart and what is said of one is implied for the other, as four steam railroads and one trolley system gives perfect communication in an hour's ride.

"Dallas holds a state fair annually in October and handles over 20,000 visitors daily for two weeks. Fort Worth has an annual fat stock and horse show, second only to those held in Chicago and New York and takes care of a like number of visitors from all sections of the country during the period of the show. Each city has ample hotel facilities for taking care of visitors to the number of say 25,000 comfortably, and regular rates are assured by the advertising clubs of our state for all visiting delegates or guests. For taking care of the convention proper, each of these cities has a coliseum of fireproof and steel construction with seating capacity of 10,000 persons in either building.

"As for entertainment, so sanguine are the Texans of carrying away the 1912 convention that plans are already under way for some of the most unique and novel forms of entertainment, which are possible only in the great Empire state of Texas. These amusement features will be of a nature to open the eyes, especially of those who have not been so fortunate as to visit the Lone Star state, and will please to the highest degree every guest to the convention.

"Special attention will be paid to devising forms of entertainment for the ladies and they can be assured of not a dull moment while within the cities which will entertain the 1912 convention. Should this occur it is planned to so arrange that visitors will be enabled to make trips to historic San Antonio, busy Houston, and the great port of Galveston with its famous sea wall. Texas is accustomed to doing things right and may be depended upon at all times."

Convention Notes

J. Hampton Rich of Winston, N. C., enjoys the distinction of being

president of the only advertising club in the state. Raleigh, however, has made application for admission into the national association, and one more club soon will have joined the movement started in Chicago seven years ago.

One of the San Francisco delegates today told how delightfully he and all his associates were entertained at luncheon yesterday at the Puritan Club by Charles Lawrence Burrill of the Paul Revere Trust Company, and although the delegate said his party was not favored by any previous acquaintance with Mr. Burrill, their host thrust his hospitality upon them in recognition of favors extended him while sojourning in San Francisco about a year ago. Another evidence of Boston cooperation.

SENATE CONSENTS TO GIVE HOUSE 42 MORE MEMBERS

WASHINGTON—The Senate adopted without a roll call this afternoon the bill fixing the number of representatives in the next Congress at 433 instead of 391 as now.

As agreed to the bill is changed in only two particulars from that passed by the House. Both amendments were by Burton (Rep., Ohio). One provided that candidates for the House might be nominated in the same manner as candidates for Governor.

The second provided that the redistricting should be done by the legislatures of the states, except in states where the initiative and referendum was in force, where such laws might be invoked for redistricting. This was adopted 39 to 28.

An amendment by Root (Rep., N. Y.) to retain the number of representatives at 391 was defeated, 23 yeas, 46 nays. An amendment by Gorman (Rep., N. D.) for McCumber (Rep., N. D.), to make the membership 405 was rejected, 22 to 47.

Under the bill 21 states retain their present representation. The states whose representations are increased are: Alabama 1, California 3, Colorado 1, Florida 1, Georgia 1, Idaho 1, Illinois 2, Louisiana 1, Massachusetts 2, Michigan 1, Minnesota 1, Montana 1, New Jersey 2, New York 6, North Dakota 1, Ohio 1, Oklahoma 3, Oregon 1, Pennsylvania 4, Rhode Island 1, South Dakota 1, Utah 1, West Virginia 1, Texas 2, Washington 2.

Allowance is made for one representative each for New Mexico and Arizona.

CRASTER HALL SAILS INTO PORT ONE DAY AHEAD

Arriving 24 hours before she was expected, the British steamer Craster Hall, Capt. George C. Black, reached Boston today from ports on the west coast of South America. No preparations had been made to berth the vessel, so she was obliged to anchor in the upper harbor before going to pier 49, Mystic docks, where part of her cargo of 70,000 bags of nitrate of soda will be discharged. The remainder will be taken to New York.

BIDS FOR BRIDGE WIDENING OPENED

QUINCY, Mass.—The Norfolk county commissioners and the trustees of the Weymouth Fore River bridge met at city hall Thursday night for the purpose of opening and considering the proposals for the widening of the draw.

There were two bids, one from the Boston Bridge Company of \$54,624 and the other from the New England Structural Iron Company of \$59,400. The matter was taken under advisement.

CRYSTAL LAKE'S DEPTH FOUND

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—The old fancy that there is a bottomless hole in the center of Crystal lake has been proven erroneous by the water board. When measurements were made Wednesday it was found that the normal depth is 29 feet.

JEAN DE RESZKE WILL SING HERE, IS REPORT

Jean de Reszke, the tenor who has long been in retirement from the stage and has been shaping the operatic careers of young artists at his school in Paris, is reported to have under consideration an engagement to appear at the Boston Opera House the coming season as Tristan in Wagner's opera "Tristan and Isolde." Mme. Nordica, the soprano advertised to sing the role of Isolde in the Boston performances under the conductorship of Felix Weingartner, told a representative of the New York Herald at Deal Beach, N. J., Wednesday that if Mr.

de Reszke accepted the calls of concert and opera managers now pressing on him for an American tour, he would be her singing partner in some of the Boston presentations of the great Wagnerian duet.

Mme. Nordica spoke in praise of the tenor, Herr Ullrich of Leipzig, who is scheduled to appear with her in some of the German performances to be given by Mr. Russell. According to Mme. Nordica, definite plans are afoot for Mme. Emma Eames' singing in Boston the roles of Tosca and Marguerite.

REMSEN BOARD PAID FOR TESTIMONY IN AID OF THE FOOD MAKERS

(Continued from page one)

questioned Dr. Remsen at length about how much time he devoted to the work of the referee board. Dr. Remsen said he couldn't estimate it accurately, but it might be as much as one quarter.

The fact was also brought out that Dr. Remsen never consulted with Dr. Wiley, chief of the bureau of chemistry, about questions referred to the referee board.

"On fundamental questions we consult with the secretary of agriculture," he said.

Chairman Moss brought up the question of the deposition made by Dr. Remsen and the testimony submitted by Dr. Chittenden at Indianapolis in the suit of the state of Indiana against manufacturers using benzoate of soda. It developed that Dr. Chittenden's expenses for making the trip were paid by the department of agriculture.

Mr. Moss wanted to know the motive for submitting testimony favorable to the manufacturers.

"Simply to aid all parties to get at the facts," said Dr. Remsen. "We had no other motive. We were not inclined to give that testimony, but the secretary of agriculture advised us to do so and we followed his advice."

Objection was made to this line of testimony by Representative Sloane of Nebraska, but Mr. Moss said the purpose of it would appear later. It is said that Mr. Moss expects to prove that Secretary Wilson refused to permit Dr. Wiley to testify in the Indiana suit.

Discussing the expenditures for laboratories, Dr. Remsen said they were necessary as the board up to a year ago had used private laboratories or university laboratories.

"The furniture in these laboratories at Philadelphia and Chicago was inexpensive, but the apparatus was of the usual kind," he said.

REBELS HOLD HAYTI CAPITAL AND MEN OF WARSHIPS ON WATCH

(Continued from page one)

complete. President Antoine Simon fled from here Wednesday afternoon and is on board the Haytian cruiser 17 December, from which he will board a merchant steamer for Jamaica or St. Thomas.

The capital is invested on all sides by the followers of General Firmin, one of the revolutionary leaders. The city itself is in the hands of a committee on safety and there is no general disorder.

None of the foreign warships has landed bluejackets.

Complications are expected eventually over the presidency between the followers of General Leconte and M. Firmin, while the supporters of General Fouchard, who is on his way here from Berlin, as a presidential candidate are ready to greet him with allegiance.

REPUBLICAN VACANCIES FILLED

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—To fill vacancies caused by resignations the Republican town committee met Wednesday night and elected these members: George L. Wakefield, Harry M. Wheeler, Sidney Adams, David E. Hutton, Bruce G. Swanson, Andrew G. Anderson, A. D. Oxley, James S. Macloskey, Clinton L. Bancroft and Harvey S. Parker. Mr. Parker will be chairman of the campaign committee for George E. Walker, candidate for the Republican nomination for representative.

APPEALS FROM TUNNEL AWARD

The Twentieth Century Club of 3 Joy street entered an appeal in the superior court today from an award of \$50 by the Boston transit commission for injury to its clubhouse property by construction of the Cambridge line's tunnel under Beacon hill, with vibration due to the operation of trains an issue in the case.

GAS COMPANY SEEKS TO EXTEND

The state gas and electric light commissioners have received a petition from the Brockton Gas Light Company for authority to extend its pipe lines to the towns of Randolph, Holbrook and Avon.

SYRACUSE CHURCH CONTRACT LET

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—The consolidated First Baptist church of this city has let the contracts for its new edifice on Jefferson and Montgomery streets, to cost \$250,000.

COUNCIL QUESTIONS STATE EXPERT BILLS FOR INVESTIGATIONS

The committee on finance of the executive council held a hearing today at the State House on the bills submitted by the experts employed by Governor Foss to investigate the state departments and commissions.

All of the morning session was taken up in examination of Clinton H. Scovell assisted by Chief Expert John C. Sherman. A decided difference of opinion arose between the members of the committee and Mr. Scovell at the opening of the hearing as to whether the expert should tell the committee what he paid his assistants.

Lieut. Governor Frothingham ruled that it would be necessary for Mr. Scovell to give this information in order that the committee might compare the sums charged the state for the work of these assistants with those they actually received.

Mr. Scovell finally gave the desired information. The total bill was \$4300 and he charged \$35 a day for his own time and varied amounts for his assistants. He said it was customary for accountants to charge \$10 per day for men to whom they are paying \$5 per day, and the New York accountants habitually charge \$15 per day for \$5 a day men.

Said Councilor Cushing: "These are the days when pitiless publicity is advocated. Do you think the public would stand for an increase of \$1200 over what you actually paid out?" Mr. Scovell said this is the usual overhead charge.

In response to questions by Councilor Glidden, Mr. Scovell said he had not expected to find any one getting away with the state's money in the Massachusetts boards and commissions, as Massachusetts has a very high grade of men and of integrity in its public service, but he said that some of the business methods might be modernized to advantage.

Ralph M. Quimby, who conducted an investigation of the engineering branches of several of the state departments, submitted a bill amounting to \$1122.32 for 45 days labor at \$25 a day for his own services, five days labor of an assistant at \$2 a day and the balance for stenographic charges. There was but little discussion with regard to his bill.

The council has received a communication from Harvey S. Chase requesting that the sum of \$5000 be sent him on account of services rendered, pending the auditing of his bill. Hearing closed.

HOME CLUB SENDS TARIFF PROTEST

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Home Market Club today Thomas O. Marvin, the present assistant secretary of that organization, was elected acting secretary to succeed the late Col. Albert F. Clarke.

It was voted to send the following telegram to President Taft: "Home Market Club, through its executive committee, protests against the hasty and inequitable revision of the tariff and earnestly urges you to veto all tariff bills unless the necessity for them is clearly shown by mature and conclusive reports of the tariff board."

YACHT PIONEER TAKES NEW CREW

Under command of Capt. H. Collins the yacht Pioneer, owned by Arthur A. Carey of Waltham, which he is using for the purpose of taking members of the Boy Scouts of America on summer cruises along the New England coast, is expected to reach Boston this afternoon on her return from her second cruise.

She will sail again late today with 16 members of the Boy Scouts for a cruise along the New England coast.

MAINE HAS NO LICENSE RALLY

OLD ORCHARD, Me.—Thousands attended the prohibition rally here today. Mrs. Lillian Stevens presided. There were speeches by the members of the Boston prohibition campaign delegation, R. Spaid of Delaware and Mrs. Katharine L. Stevenson.

OHIO RIVER TRIP ENDS

CAIRO, Ill.—The rivers and harbors committee of Congress and other members of the party which arrived here from Pittsburgh on an Ohio river steamboat departed for Washington Wednesday.

NOMINATED FOR CADETS

WASHINGTON—Senator Lodge has nominated Montgomery Meigs Alger of Taunton, Mass., as principal and Carlton F. Spear of Edgartown, Mass., as second for naval cadetship at Annapolis.

OREGON CITY PLANS 30-DAY CELEBRATION OF ITS CENTENNIAL

ASTORIA, Ore.—For a period of 30 days, extending from Aug. 10 to Sept. 9, a military-maritime pageant and celebration in honor of the centennial of this city will be held here and the program of the exercises has just been completed. Aug. 10 has been designated Centennial day upon which there will be a reception to visitors at centennial headquarters, escorting of Governors, state, county and city officials to the centennial grounds, the opening of exhibit buildings and the dedication of Ft. Astoria. In the evening an illumination of the city will take place.

HAS GEN. BURNSIDE WAR FLAG RELIC

QUINCY, Mass.—Former Councilman Joseph L. Whiton Jr. has just come into possession of a valuable war relic. It is a flag carried by General Burnside's expedition to Port Royal.

One of the transports was the steamer Governor, which was in command of Capt. Caleb L. Litchfield, grandfather of Mr. Whiton.

The Governor had on board some of General Burnside's troops and was one of the boats wrecked in the gale off Cape Hatteras. The flag was hoisted as a signal to the rest of the fleet.

FAVORS SOUTHERN TOUR BY U. S. BAND

WASHINGTON—Seven southern senators having asked President Taft to send the United States marine band on a six weeks' tour of the South, beginning Sept. 5, the President wrote to the acting secretary of the navy, saying: "I have no objections to this if you have none. It seems to me we have enough bands in Washington to serve the public need here and that it is not a bad idea to familiarize the southern people with so admirable an organization as the marine band."

NEWS BRIEFS

GERMANY'S IRON OUTPUT GROWS

WASHINGTON—Advisers from the Berlin consulate-general of the United States show that the total output of pig iron in Germany for the first six months of 1911 was 7,682,000 tons, as compared with 7,202,000 tons in the same period of 1910, being an increase of 480,000 tons.

COTTON STALK HAS 206 BOLLS

MACON, Ga.—A most remarkable cotton plant was exhibited in Macon recently. It has 206 bolls and blooms, by far the largest number, so local cotton factors state, ever known to develop on a cotton stalk in this section.

PITTSBURG GETS RESERVOIR

PITTSBURG—To supply pure water, the H. J. Heinz Company will erect in River avenue, north side, a concrete reservoir of 800,000 gallons capacity, one of the largest ever designed for a manufacturing concern to provide for its own needs.

OKLAHOMA TO LICENSE ICE MEN

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—An order was issued by the corporation commission effective Aug. 6, requiring all ice deliverers in Oklahoma City to be licensed upon approval of the commission.

TEXAS TO GET NEGRO SCHOOL

TEXARKANA, Tex.—An industrial school for negroes is to be established at Texarkana.

CHICAGO GAS PRICE 80 CENTS

CHICAGO—Judge Gibbons in the circuit court Wednesday fixed the price of gas in Chicago at 80 cents for 1000 cubic feet, pending settlement of an injunction suit brought by the Peoples Gas Light & Coke Company.

NEW GEORGIA LINE PLANNED

GAINESVILLE, Ga.—A definite plan for the construction of the new line of railway to the timber regions of White county has been made. The proposed name of the road is Gainesville & Northwestern Railroad Company.

WINNIPEG GETS HIGH BUILDING

WINNIPEG, Man.—It is now definitely settled that the new skyscraper of the Union Trust Company at Lombard and Main streets will be 12 stories high.

FT. WORTH CAR LINES MERGED

FT. WORTH, Tex.—The Citizens Railway Company's lines have been merged into those of the Northern Texas Traction Company.

OKLAHOMA PEACH CROP LARGE

SHAWNEE, Okla.—Fifty carloads of peaches will be shipped by dealers from Pottawatomie county this year. The peach crop this year is the largest in the history of the county.

SECRETARY MEYER SAILS

NEW YORK—George von L. Meyer, secretary of the navy, Thomas A. Edison and William C. Brown, president of the New York Central railroad, sailed for Europe Wednesday on the steamer Mauretania.

PHONE PLAN FOR JOHNSTOWN

JOHNSTOWN, Pa.—It is reported that several capitalists of the city have planned the organization of a telephone company to do business in Johnstown in opposition to the Johnstown Telephone Company.



A
HOLIDAY
in
COLORADO
and a way
to get there
that's a
Holiday

So, you're going to Colorado—and of "God's out of doors" there's no place like Colorado. Mountains, forests, flowers, streams, sky, stars, air. Verily, 'tis the "land of life. But, friend—make the "way" you go worthy of the State you're going to.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN LIMITED

—from Chicago every day in the year—

It is Chicago's "good morning" salutation to Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo.

A patrician train of limitless luxury. A splendidly appointed "home upon wheels." Transportation de luxe. Every caprice and necessity of guests anticipated. Name your want. Clothes pressed? There's a valet. A book to read? Just push the button. A shave? The barber's chair is waiting. Meals for Epicures. Snow-white, roomy beds. Library—buffet—observation car—Victrola recitals—the world's news service—then—the regret at leaving this incomparable train at your destination.

"The Mountaineer," "Colorado Flyer" and other fast trains every day from Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Omaha and Memphis for Colorado, Yellowstone Park and the Pacific Coast.

For illustrated booklets, specially low fares and detailed information, Address S. L. Parrott, General New England Agent, 288 Washington Street, Boston, Mass. Telephone, Main 2249.

SPECIAL COMMISSION ON RHODE ISLAND TAX PLANS MAKES REPORT

(Continued from page one)

cities and towns from 18 cents to nine cents on each \$100 of valuation.

Chairman Franklin of the committee says in part in his report to the Governor:

"The recommendations submitted to the committee as the result of these conferences which seemed to call for serious consideration were that provision be made for a state tax upon steam railroads; a tax upon telegraph, telephone and express companies more in keeping with the amount of business these companies are believed to be doing in the state; a state tax upon the commercial business of banks and trust companies which would place them as nearly as possible upon the same basis for taxation as manufacturing and mercantile corporations, and a state tax upon the value of the product of the leased oyster beds.

ADMIRAL TOGO WIRES FROM SEA GRATITUDE TO AMERICAN PEOPLE

(Continued from page one)

Templin M. Potts, chief of the office of naval intelligence; Chandler Hale, third assistant secretary of state; Maj. Gen. Fred D. Grant and staff; Lieut. A. B. Cook of the navy, detailed as personal aide to the admiral during his stay here; Baron Uchida, Japanese ambassador to the United States, and Commander Hanahara, first secretary of the Japanese embassy.

He goes to Canada by way of Niagara Falls, previous to which, however, he will visit Boston.

NAME BECOMES BAY STATE RY. CO.

The railroad commissioners have issued an order authorizing the combined street railways formerly known as the Boston & Northern and the Old Colony Street Railway Company to be known in the future as the Bay State Street Railway Company.

ADMIRAL FOX RETIRES

WASHINGTON—Rear Admiral Charles E. Fox, commandant of the Charleston (S. C.) navy yard, was placed on the retired list Wednesday at his own request after 40 years' service in the navy. He reached the grade of rear admiral Sept. 10, 1910.

TRAVEL

HAMBURG-AMERICAN

London—Paris—Hamburg
America, Aug. 12, 11 AM (K. Aug. 12, 11 AM)
Pennsylvania, Aug. 24 (Pres. Grant, Sept. 2)
Rits-Carlton, a la Carte Restaurant
Will call at Plymouth and Cherbourg
Hamburg direct and Second Cabin only
Tourist Dept. for Trips Everywhere
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
907 Boylston St., Boston

TRAVEL

CUNARD

Boston—Queenstown—Liverpool

FRANCONIA (New 18,150 tons)

Sails Aug. 22, 8 A. M.

New York—Fishguard—Liverpool

MAURETANIA

Aug. 2, Aug. 23, Sept. 13, Oct. 4

LUSITANIA

Aug. 9, Aug. 30, Sept. 20, Oct. 18

New York—Queenstown—Liverpool

CALLING AT FISHGUARD

CARMANIA, Aug. 12, Sept. 9

CAMPANIA, Aug. 16, Sept. 6

CARONIA, Aug. 20, Sept. 23

New York—Mediterranean—Adriatic

New Canadian Service

Montreal to London

126 STATE ST. Tel. Main 4353

S. S. Berlin Will Sail

for London, Paris & Bremen

Saturday, Aug. 5th, 10 A. M.

Instead of August 3rd, 10 A. M.

Meals a la Carte without extra charge

Wireless and Submarine Signals

Express Sailings THURSDAYS LONDON

Fast Mail Sailings THURSDAYS PARIS

GERMAN

Sailings SATURDAYS Gibraltar

Connections by Com. Genoa

Fast Mail, India, Far East

LYLOY

BALTIMORE-BREMEN Direct, WEDNESDAYS

One Class (11) Cabin Staterooms

Independent from the World Trips, \$618

OELRICHS & CO., Gen'l Agts.,

83 and 85 State St., Boston.

WHITE STAR LINE</

THE NATIONAL ADVERTISER

THE manager of national advertising accounts needs to have a comprehensive understanding of all conditions which may affect his advertising. His is a problem of much complexity, but it is one which will not be solved by closing one's judgment to any of the important factors which enter into it.

Buying advertising is like buying any other kind of merchandise—the last decision rests with the buyer and not with the seller. This decision must be reached after due judgment has been made upon the evidence submitted, but it may be repeated: The buyer finally depends upon his own judgment in buying advertising, and not upon the statements made by the seller of space.

Advertising campaigns are laid out to sell goods, and for no other purpose. Manifestly goods can only be sold where a demand exists. The first consideration then is to determine the kind of people who will buy a given product; then locate them; then decide the papers which can be used to reach those people. Then stick to those papers with intelligent, consistent advertising campaigns, and the deed is done.

A most conspicuously successful advertising manager follows the course outlined, and sells his constantly increasing product. What he is doing can be done by others. Select your field. Select the mediums which reach that field. Stick close to them. That is a brief formula on which to build a successful campaign.

Now comes the question: Can you use the Monitor?

That depends on your product. If it sells nationally, among intelligent, financially able people, located in more than twenty-five hundred cities and towns, then you can and should use the Monitor.

Your chances for success are greatly improved by the fact that the Monitor accepts no advertising of a debasing, destructive or immoral character, and its readers—believing enthusiastically in clean journalism—are loyally cooperative with those who—by advertising in it—show their sympathy with clean journalism.

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

READING

James E. Caton, deputy great sachem of Taratine tribe, New England Telephone & Telegraph Company will move the exchange from E. A. Carpenter's store to the residence of Rufus S. Gage, and Mrs. Gage and Miss Elizabeth Gage will be the operators.

WAKEFIELD

The Richardson Light Guard Veterans Association has elected these officers: Commander, Oliver Walton, company B, fifth Massachusetts volunteers; vice-commander, J. Fred Ronan, company A, sixth regiment; George E. Carey, company E, fifth regiment; John MacKenzie, company B, fifth regiment; quartermaster, William F. Barrett, company A, sixth regiment; historian, Philip J. McCook, company A, sixth regiment; adjutant, Charles W. Parker, company A, sixth regiment.

The school committees of this town and Lynnfield will hold a joint session tomorrow night to elect a superintendent to succeed J. H. Carrey. There are 40 candidates representing all of the New England states and New York and Pennsylvania.

WHITMAN

Walter S. Wrigley, formerly principal of the grammar schools at North Attleboro and Stoughton, has been appointed master of the Dyer school to succeed Charles E. Perkins. Mr. Wrigley was educated at the Worcester Polytechnic school and the Salem normal school. He will assume his duties at the opening of the fall term.

An exhibition of flowers and vegetables raised by the school children of the town will be held Sept. 22 at the Reed, Dyer, Hastings, Gurney, Corthell and Bates buildings. The Woman's Club has offered \$20 for the best exhibit.

MEDFORD

In reply to a letter sent to all of last year's election officers by Mayor Charles S. Taylor, two resignations have been received by the mayor while several have not replied as to whether or not they care to serve this year. The mayor has consequently asked the Republican and Democratic committees to submit a new list of names to him at once for all of these offices.

A special meeting of the aldermen will be held tonight to act upon the proposed loans for the Curtis and Osgood schools and upon reports of the highway committee.

EVERETT

Mayor Herbert P. Wasgatt has signed the order appropriating \$7500 for the construction of new streets in some of the more rapidly growing sections of the city. The work will be commenced as soon as loan for the amount can be negotiated.

The local police and the metropolitan park police will meet at baseball tomorrow morning on the Carter street grounds in the police league.

MELROSE

Announcement has been made by the metropolitan park department that the second band concert to be given in Melrose will be held Aug. 10 and that it will be on Melrose common instead of on the Ell pond promenade.

The board of registrars of voters has organized with the election of Harry C. Woodhill as chairman and Walter DeHaven Jones as clerk. John J. Keating is the new member of the board.

RANDOLPH

The committee of Capt. Horace Niles post, "G. A. R.", having in charge the erection of the soldiers' monument, have decided to place a curbstone around the inside of the green, where the monument is to stand. The base of the monument has been completed.

The work on the North street bridge of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad is nearly completed.

QUINCY

A party of city officials of Fitchburg came to this city Wednesday and visited the central fire station, where they inspected the auto chemical. The machine was run out and the party given a ride in the apparatus over some of the steep hills in Wollaston.

Col. Abner B. Packard camp, S. of V., and the Ladies Auxiliary are making arrangements to hold a fair in October.

STONEHAM

A petition has been presented to the county commissioners to have Perkins street extended from Lynn Fells parkway in Melrose to Franklin street in this town.

Through the generosity of 15 families in this town, 15 children from Boston charitable institutions are spending the summer here.

MIDDLEBORO

The Bridgewater band will give a concert on the common tomorrow evening.

William H. Conner, superintendent of streets, has his men at work this week constructing a dam in the Nemasket river near the Nuttuck bridge. The money for this work was appropriated at the town meeting in March, when it was decided a dam was necessary.

WALTHAM

The metropolitan parks tax assessed upon the city by the state is \$15,922.00 and the sewerage tax is \$26,560.45, an increase over the same taxes levied upon the city last year.

Private Emerson Williams of Company F, fifth regiment, is a member of the Massachusetts rifle team which is to take part in the national rifle tournament at Camp Perry, Ohio, which opens Aug. 14.

ARLINGTON

It has been decided to close the vacation school at the Russell school building on Aug. 8, when an exhibition of all the work will be held.

Next Wednesday the stores will be closed in Arlington all day, to enable the storekeepers and clerks to attend the annual basket picnic and outing of the Arlington Business Men's Association at Lexington park.

NEWTON

The decision of the railroad commission upon the petition of the Middlesex & Boston Street Railway Company for an extension of the privilege which allows the company to charge one cent additional to the regular fare when a transfer is issued will not be announced until accountants employed by the commission have completed an examination of the company's books.

CHELSEA

Building permits issued in the city since the fire of 1908 now number 1148. Many of these are three-apartment houses, so that a much larger number of families are provided with homes than in single houses had been erected. The estimated cost of buildings for which permits have been given since Jan. 1 of the present year is \$1,486,775.

MALDEN

Donald G. Roby, clerk in the board of assessors, has resigned to enter Colby University. The position, which carries a salary of \$800 per annum, will probably not be filled until next spring.

The Epworth League of the Methodist church held a lawn party Wednesday evening on the church grounds.

WOBURN

Former Alderman Henry L. Andrews has filed papers under the new district nomination law, as a candidate for representative in the twentieth Middlesex district.

The city council is to have its annual outing at Hawthorne Camp on the Concord river, next Tuesday.

BROOKLINE

There was an excursion of girls to Magazine beach, Cambridge, yesterday afternoon under the auspices of a committee of the Gymnasium Association. There was an exhibition of playground work yesterday afternoon at the Emerson grounds, Davis avenue.

LEXINGTON

Hastings Hawks, submaster of the Lexington high school and supervisor of penmanship in the local school, has resigned and will take a similar position in the Brockton high school this fall.

ABINGTON

The water department has completed putting in new services in the west section of the town.

Extensive repairs are being made to the interior of the high school building.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS

A special meeting of the aldermen the Locke grammar school will enter the Arlington high school in September.

MELROSE Y. M. C. A. OFFICIAL CHOSEN

G. H. Williams of Williamsport, Pa., has been elected secretary of the Melrose Y. M. C. A. and will assume charge Sept. 1. He succeeds Elvin K. Smith, who resigned to take charge of the Methuen Y. M. C. A., where a campaign is contemplated to raise funds for a new building.

Upon the arrival of the new secretary, the work of remodeling the interior of the Y. M. C. A. building and of installing a swimming tank, for which \$45,000 has been raised, will be commenced.

SHOE COMPANIES IN \$20,000,000 MERGER

ST. LOUIS—The Robert, Johnson & Rand Shoe Company and the Peters Shoe Company, according to an announcement just made here, have signed agreements to consolidate the business of the two concerns with a capital of \$20,000,000. The agreement will become effective after the annual meeting in December, when officers for the consolidated firm will be chosen.

The consolidated concern will operate 18 shoe factories in St. Louis and vicinity and will have 8500 employees.

HISTORIC FORTS MAY BE ABOLISHED

WASHINGTON—Because of their antiquity and the great expense required to maintain them, Major-General Wood, chief of staff of the United States army, is considering abolishing 40 old forts and military stations, including Ft. Hunt, on the Potomac.

STEAMER SHINNECOCK AFLOAT

GREENPORT, L. I.—After being held since early morning on a sand bar in Gardner's bay, the steamer Shinnecock, with nearly 300 passengers aboard, was floated Wednesday evening and proceeded to Block Island under her own steam.

BAR EXAMINERS' HEAD RECOMMENDS CLASS OF 156 APPLICANTS

Hollis L. Bailey, chairman of the board of bar examiners, Wednesday recommended that 156 applicants should be admitted to the practise of law in this state. The formal presentation of the successful candidates to the court will be made Aug. 8. The list of names of the successful applicants follows:

Philip J. Aaronofsky of Boston, James A. Ackroyd of Needham, Lewis A. Adams of Boston.

Henry J. Barry of Boston, Bernard Beerman of Chelsea, Jay R. Benton of Belmont, Albert W. Blackmer of Worcester, Thomas J. Bowen of Worcester, Mary A. Bradbury of Boston, Leslie N. Brock of Cambridge, Patrick S. Broderick of Waltham, William H. S. Burke of Worcester, Richard W. Burnes of Everett, Timothy F. Burns of Cambridge.

Moses Caplan of Boston, Hugh A. Carney of Boston, Philip R. Carter of Melrose, Burton W. Cary of Lowell, John V. Chapman of Concord, Clyde R. Chase of Boston, Benjamin H. Chertox of Boston, Chester G. Clark of Weymouth, Albert G. Coffin, Jr., of Quincy, Albert H. Cohen of Webster, Franklin A. Cohen of Boston, Francis T. Colby of Boston, Charles E. Connor of Boston, Arthur Corbushley of Fall River, John W. Corcoran of Brookline, William A. Cox of Cambridge, Joshua A. Crawford of Boston, Douglas Crook of Newton, Cora L. Cudworth of Bridgewater.

Otis J. A. Dionne of Walpole, John F. Doherty of Fall River, Daniel A. Donahue of Boston, David J. Donahue of Groton, Lester B. Donahue of Cambridge, Clark T. Durant of Great Barrington.

Guy Emerson of Boston, Harry A. English of Boston, Russell S. Fenn of Brookline, Ralph S. Fickett of Stoneham, William G. Finn of Boston, Thomas J. Fitz of Melrose, David Flower of Boston, Charles T. Flynn of Fitchburg, William Forbes of Boston, Morrill A. Gallagher of Boston, James K. R. Gamage of Somerville, Percy E. Gleason of Everett, Abraham Goldberg of Boston, Abraham Goldberg of Lynn, Edward B. Goldberg of Boston, Raymond B. Goodell of Salem, Thurlow M. Gordon of Methuen, Bernard L. Gorfinkle of Boston, Jay L. Gray of Lubec, Me., Richard B. Gregg of Cambridge, Benjamin Goss of Boston.

Fred J. Hamelin of Lynn, Leo M. Harlow of North Easton, Martin T. Hart of Boston, John J. Higgins of Lawrence, Henry Hopkinson of Boston, John J. Hughes of Waltham, Roger B. Hull of Boston, Harry D. Hunt of North Attleboro, George P. Hyde of Cambridge.

Archibald L. Jackson of Medford, John P. Jackson, Jr., of Medford, George O. Jones of Belmont.

George A. King of Cambridge, Harvey W. King of Malden, William H. King, Jr., of Dudley.

Harry E. Levenson of Boston, Morton L. Lewis of Claremont, N. H., Bion B. Libby of Cambridge, Austin E. Livingstone of Milford, Willard P. Lombard of Everett, Augustus Loschi of Boston, John M. Maguire of Cambridge, Alfred C. Malm of Boston, John Malik of Cambridge, Cloud R. Marshall of Washington, D. C., Raymond P. McCanna of Providence, R. I., Peter F. McCarthy of Boston, John M. McNerney of Brookline, John A. McMahon of Brookline, John A. McNamara of North Easton, Maurice McWalter of Cohasset, William T. Mignault of Boston, Walter R. Mitchell of New Bedford, James J. Morrissey of Boston, Ralph C. Mulligan of Natick, Charles C. Murphy of Abington.

Harry Naylor of Malden, Frederick D. Nichols of Taunton, Arthur J. Noble of Boston, William J. Nolan of Quincy.

Thomas C. O'Brien of Brighton, Charles B. O'Connell of Peabody, John T. O'Connell of Boston, Joseph A. O'Connell of Lawrence, James J. O'Hara of Boston, Frank J. O'Neill of Holyoke, William D. Owens of Lynn.

Donald M. Payson of Portland, Me., Orton A. Peck of Boston, George A. Peirce of Cambridge, Ralph D. Perry of Boston, Edward M. Peters of Medford, William H. Peterson of Boston, John I. Preston of Wakefield.

Helen A. Ranellet of Boston, William L. Reed of Boston, John E. Rice of Marlboro, John Richardson, Jr., of Canton, James P. Roberts of Quincy, Charles Rosnosky of Boston, John R. Roston of Fall River, Louis J. Rouleau of Boston, William E. Russell of Cambridge.

Austin W. Scott of Cambridge, John E. Searle of Ipswich, William M. Shaughnessy of Ashland, Joseph B. Sieber of Cambridge, Frank M. Silva of Fall River, Chauncey M. Sincerbeaux of Boston, Wilfred H. Smart of Cambridge, William T. Smith of Somerville, George E. Stebbins of Shelburne Falls, William H. Stone of Cambridge, Eugene J. Sullivan of Wintthrop, John H. Sullivan, William H. Sweeney of Worcester.

Ralph L. Theller of Cambridge, Arthur L. Thomas of Quincy, Edward C. Thomas of Boston, Rufus H. Tilton of Medford, Henry C. Tuttle of Cambridge, Calvin J. Upham of Boston, James A. Vitelli of Boston, Maurice E. Waldron of Hyde Park, Edward F. Wallace of Boston, Walter G. Wehrle of Boston, Alfred M. Weissmann of Boston, Augustine W. Welch of Watertown, Edward S. Welch of Boston, George W. of Boston, James G. Wolff of Allston, Benjamin Woronoff of Boston, Joel L. Barrett of Woburn, Ralph L. Loomis of Bedford.

Classified Advertisements

*RATES—One insertion, 12 cents a line, three or more insertions, 10 cents a line. Telephone your advertisement to 4330 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising. Advertisers may have answers sent care of New York Office, Suites 2092-2093, Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 510 Orchestra Bldg., 168 Michigan Ave.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE, West Philadelphia, Pa.—Three-story home with front and back porches, 10 rooms, all in perfect condition; situated 3727 Brown st.; bargain. CHAS. H. ELLIOTT, 17th st. and Lehigh ave., Philadelphia.

SUMMER PROPERTY

A PARTY going to the mountains will let their cottage for one month, give possession this week. For particulars write owner, P. O. Box 182, Kennerly, Mass., or phone 6764 Main.

FARMS WANTED

WANTED—FARM TO RENT—A thoroughly experienced and successful farmer wants to rent a good, productive, well-improved farm in the corn belt; prefers one he could eventually buy on easy terms; if satisfactory, Address: J. REDSTROM, Wrothington, Stark Co., Ill.

FINANCIAL

SMALL OR LARGE, get good returns from loans on Oklahoma real estate. Box 60, North McAlester, Oklahoma.

NEW ENGLAND FARMS

LELAND FARM AGENCY Weekly circular brings it. Dept. 70, P. F. LELAND, 51 Milk st.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS

TO FLAVOR FANCY FOOD delicious use SAUER'S PURE FLAVORING EXTRACTS; vanilla, lemon, etc.; 13 highest awards and medals.

REAL ESTATE NEWS

JAMAICA PLAIN LAND SOLD

Moses Williams and Ralph Williams, trustees, have sold to Nicholas J. Murphy of Malden a lot containing 5060 square feet, on Dunster road, assessed for \$1300. The purchaser intends to erect a two-family house of the same general type as those on neighboring lots. Robert T. Fowler represented the buyer and Joseph Balch the sellers.

SALE IN WEST END

Through the office of John C. Kiley of the Kimball building the 2½-story frame building and two four-story brick buildings numbered 1 to 5 South Margin street, West End, have been sold by John A. Ryan to Samuel Dubinsky, who will replace these structures with a large brick apartment house. The buildings are rated by the assessors at \$2800 and the 2200 feet of land on which they stand carries an additional valuation of \$13,300.

PLANS AUTOMATIC RESTAURANT

The Horn Baking Company of Philadelphia, for which, according to an announcement made a couple of weeks ago, a \$500,000 restaurant building is to be erected in Long Acre square in Philadelphia, is also to have a chain of automatic restaurants in New York city. The first of these is to be located at 315 and 317 West Forty-seventh street, near Eighth avenue.

The baking company, through Edward Margolies, leased the first floor and basement of the building from the D. P. Nichols Company of Boston for 21 years, with the privilege of two renewals for similar periods.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

Latest recorded transfers are taken from the files of the Real Estate Exchange as follows:

BOSTON (City Proper)
Charles H. Botsford to Lucy A. Botsford, 2 lots Revere and Chelsea; q. \$1.
Louis Pinninsky to Aron Akabus, E. Brookline st.; q. \$1.
Florence M. Botsford to Alexander S. Johnston, Brookline st.; q. \$1.
Ellen J. Ryan to William S. Smith, Groton st.; q. \$1.

SOUTH BOSTON
Nancy Mustard to Harriet T. Adams, Fifth st.; q. \$1.
George A. Sees et al. to John H. Hodson, flats ad. E. First and P sts.; q. \$1.
John H. Hodson to American Building Trust; w. \$1.
Daniel Reissig to Lena Brown, et al., Newman st.; q. \$1.
Mary E. Mason to Thomas F. Minton, E. Broadway; q. \$1.

EAST BOSTON
Patrick Markey to Mary E. Markey et al. to Irene Nazzaro, 101½ St. Louis st.; q. \$1.
Mary E. Markey et al. to Irene Nazzaro, 101½ St. Louis st.; q. \$1.
Edward E. Mason to William P. Everts, Haynes st.; q. \$1.
Giuseppe Lanzilli to Lillian Toune, Chelsea st.; q. \$1.
Lillian Toune to Teresa Lanzilli, Chelsea st.; q. \$1.
Frank I. Finkelstein to James Massoni et ux., Bremen st.; w. \$1.
Frank I. Finkelstein to Hillet Sonbak, Webster st.; q. \$1.

ROXBURY
Joseph F. Shed et al. to Washington D. Areson, Fountain st.; d. \$3450.
Marcus M. Kimball et al. to Mrs. George W. Kimball, Farm and Noble st.; d. \$4900.
William C. Wainley to Robert Gallagher, 247½ St. Louis st.; q. \$1.
Normandy and Intervale to Leah M. Ratkowski, 101½ St. Louis st.; q. \$1.
Jacob L. Goldsmith to Eli Epstein, Edgewood st.; q. \$1.
Peter Kelley to James Rogah, Calumet and Pequot sts.; q. \$1.
Percy W. Kinney to Seely Lipsky, Warren st.; w. \$1.

DORCHESTER
George B. Tetter to Anna C. Zedren, Benham st.; w. \$1.
Frederick B. Knapp to Henry A. Byges, Park st.; w. \$1.
James A. Bacon et al. to James J. Moad, Draper st.; q. \$1.
Samuel Freudenberg et al. to James Lyons, Danvers, Brookline and Dacia sts., 12 lots; d. \$4000.
Eva Dudnick to Peter B. Tegel, Columbia rd. and Glendale st.; q. \$1.
Peter B. Tegel to Samuel Epstein, Columbia rd. and Glendale st.; q. \$1.
William J. Mallon et al. to J. C. McLennan, Willett pl. and Mt. Bowdoin tr.; 8 lots; Mallon rd. and Mt. Bowdoin tr.; d. \$1.
Scott McLennan to Mary E. Mallon et al.; 8 lots; w. \$1.
Mary E. Mallon et al. to J. C. McLennan, Willett pl. and Mt. Bowdoin tr.; 8 lots; Mallon rd. and Mt. Bowdoin tr.; d. \$1.
Arthur Douce to Joseph Keshenetzky, Dakota st. and Lakota rd.; w. \$1.
Sophie E. Bach to Catherine Lawton, Rossmont st.; q. \$1.
Walter C. Clark to Ernest P. Clark, Sawyer ave.; q. \$1.
Annie B. Goodwin, wife, to Howard Stockton, Jr., Water and Fort Norfolk sts.; q. \$1.
I. I. Dresser, Jr., to George H. Cragin, Brunswick st.; q. \$1.
George H. Cragin to Frank I. Roitstein, same; q. \$1.
Charles A. Newhall to same, same; rel.; d. \$1.
William H. Crosby to Jacob Hauck, Talbot ave., Lithgow; q. \$1.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Ivanhoe Apartments

70-74 GARDNER ST., ALLSTON
Suites of 4-6 and 9 rooms and bath. All hardwood floors and every known modern convenience.

Prices \$35 to \$45 per month.
One short block from cars with quickest service out of Boston.
Located on beautiful street, free from noise and dust.

The "Ivanhoe" has a distinctive character quite uncommon in apartment property. Must be seen to be appreciated. Apply to janitor on premises or W. H. EMERY, 50 CONGRESS ST.

NEW APARTMENT TO SUBLET

GOOD 7-ROOM APARTMENT, new and comfortable, second floor, large front and back piazzas; gas and electric lights, gas range, hot water heat. Rent, \$40 month for July and August, \$50 month beginning Sept. 1. 16 University road, suite 2, J. L. BRUCE, Tel. Back Bay 4330.

TO SUBLET FOR 3 MONTHS FROM AUG. 15—A very desirable furnished suite of 4 rooms, also bath and kitchenette, near Fenway; all conveniences, including telephone; references required. Address 2530 Monitor Office.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

REAL ESTATE NEWS

WEST ROXBURY

Lucy A. Botsford to Charles H. Botsford, 2 lots Revere and Chelsea; q. \$1.
Edward B. Holt et al. to Walter M. Taylor, Meridith st.; d. \$4700.
Lucy A. Botsford to same, same; q. \$1.
Walter M. Taylor to Caroline E. Holt, same; q. \$1.
Alice L. Fitzpatrick to Gustave Obercracker, 11, same; q. \$1.
Ethel M. Cole to Ivory F. Cole, Union ave.; q. \$1.

Kate F. Ware to Dora C. Weller, w. \$1.
George H. Ware to same, Washington st.; w. \$1.
Neilson B. Gormly et al. to Thomas G. Joyce, Washington st., Roxbury, Maple st.; w. \$1.
Thomas G. Joyce to Mary L. Gormly et al., Washington st., Roxbury, Maple st.; q. \$1.

Anna M. Butler to Nelson B. Jones, Rockland st.; w. \$1.
Nelson B. Jones to James D'Amato et ux., Rockland st.; w. \$1.

BRIGHTON
Max Shoelman to Charles F. Whitehead, Gardner st.; q. \$1.
Lucy E. D. Moore et al. to St. Elizabeth Hospital of Boston, Washington and Cambridge sts.; d. \$1.
Frank H. Du Four to Mary A. Lawton, Commonwealth ave.; w. \$1.

CHELSEA
George H. Morgan to Margaret E. Blake, 2 lots Revere and Chelsea; q. \$1.
Robert F. Brown to same, 2 lots Revere and Chelsea; q. \$1.

WINTHROP
Augustus P. Loring, Jr., to Ellen M. Denley, Court rd. and high water mark; d. \$1.

REVERE
Howard S. Bailey to Gabriele Caggiano, North ave.; w. \$1.
Goldie Gilbert et al. to Jacob A. Aisner, Shirley ave.; q. \$1.
Frank G. Lynde, adm., to Mabel R. Pitta, 2 ps.; d. \$20.
Mabel R. Pitta to Lizzie E. Jones, 2 ps.; d. \$1.

BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Boston Common, ward 7; city of Boston, Derby, Shepard & Robinson; brick and sand.
Fruit st., ward 8; Mass. General Hospital; brick fence.
Trent st., cor. Mill st., 1, ward 24; Winifred B. Rice; wood dwelling.
Lincoln st., 109-108, ward 7; Wm. H. Dunbar, Jr. M. Kaiman; alter storage.
Tremont st., 228-230; ward 7; W. C. Greene et al.; alter mercantile.
Gratiot st., 98, ward 8; Eli Goldberg et al.; alter store and dwelling.
Hemenway st., cor. Norway st., ward 10; The New Riding Club; alter riding club.
Beacon st., 462, ward 11; Chas. C. Jackson; alter dwelling.
Beacon st., 464, ward 11; Louis Curtis; alter dwelling.
Beacon st., 466, ward 11; Geo. H. Davenport; alter dwelling.
Commonwealth ave., 173, ward 11; Mrs. Roger Wolcott, Higelow & Wadsworth; alter dwelling.
Washington st., 2129-45, ward 18; The Associated Trust Co. of N. Y.; alter dwelling.
Dorchester ave., 1173, cor. Thorneby st.; ward 20; S. Teutler; alter dwelling.
Frampton pl., 24, ward 24; T. F. Desmond; move storage.

DEALERS IN MILK FINED IN COURT

Several cases were brought against milk dealers on Wednesday by Dr. James O. Jordan of the milk department of the board of health in the South Boston court. The Graustein company of Charlestown was fined \$15 on each of three charges of keeping milk not of standard quality and paid the fines.
Michael Stocklan was fined \$10 for selling milk without a license and Patrick Gavin and Barnett Mendell were fined \$10 each on similar offences. John J. Drummond was fined \$15 for selling milk not up to standard.

PEACE CONGRESS OPENS AT BERNE

BERNE, Switzerland—Prof. John Clark of Columbia University on Wednesday opened the international peace conference, which, it is expected, will extend its sittings to 10 days. The delegates were cordially welcomed to Switzerland by Herr Gobat, the national councillor.

MR. BARTON A CANDIDATE

Papers are being circulated in favor of Charles J. Barton, former mayor of Melrose, for the Democratic nomination for county commissioner of Middlesex county. Levi S. Gould, former mayor of Melrose, has similar papers out for reelection to the commission as a Republican.

LAWYERS

CLAIR D. VALLETTE
LAWYER
1204 Majestic Bldg., Chicago.
ELIJAH C. WOOD,
Attorney and Counsellor,
218 La Salle st., Chicago.

CHARLES G. BALDWIN,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
304-306 Piper Building, Baltimore.

WILLIAM C. MAYNE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Mutual Life Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

ATTORNEYS can frequently secure good non-resident clients by publishing their professional cards in this column.

ROOMS

GAINSBORO ST., 84, Suite 4—Newly furnished rooms, continuous hot water, steam heat, bath, telephone, kitchen privileges.
ROXBURY—36 Moreland st., cor. Warren st., furnished rooms to let. Telephone ROX. 2004-M.

ST. JAMES AVE., 18-1 min. to Copley sq.; large and small rooms, h. and c. water; 40 rooms; central location.
ST. JAMES AVE., 15, near public library—Large and small rooms, private family; tour. accom. BUSHBY, Phone B. 5199-J.

BOARD AND ROOMS

BROOKLINE—78 Cypress st. and 2 Wellington ter.—Pleasant rooms and board; piazza, shade. Phone Brookline 1100-M.

ROOMS—NEW YORK

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 246 Rugby rd.—Few steps from Beverly station, large pleasant rooms in refined house; select neighborhood; business people preferred; rates \$5-\$6.
BEDROOM and parlor, together or separately; private family; telephone; elevator; near Riverside Drive, EX. 101, 316 West 95th st., New York city.

ROOMS, well furnished, light, airy; convenient to all sections of city. MISS DENISON, 14 West 22d st., New York city.
WEST 110TH ST.,

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

ALL-ROUND PRINTER, 30c hour. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

ALL-ROUND MACHINISTS (4) wanted; men used to general work. WOBURN MACHINE CO., Woburn, Mass.

AT MACHINIST wanted, \$18 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

ASSISTANT FOREMAN for cutting room. Apply to MILLAR & WOLFE, Webster, Mass.

AUTOMATIC SCREW MACHINE OPERATOR. SECURITY CO., 332 Main st., Springfield, Mass.

BAKERS wanted, must be up-to-date on bread and pastry, sober and willing to work steady position to right man. G. A. ROGERS, 104 Main st., Boston.

BARBER—Wanted at once, first-class barber; steady job. A. C. MILLER, 83 Elm st., Westfield, Mass.

BLACKSMITH on mill, wagon and iron work. KING & KELLEY, Waltham, Mass.

BOILER MAKERS wanted; also first-class helper. BOYLE BOILER WORKS, East Boston, Mass.

BOOKKEEPER—Wanted, expert bookkeeper, either woman or man, to close small set of books on cash sales. C. H. WATSON, 332 Main st., Springfield, Mass.

BORING MILL HANDS wanted, \$18-\$18. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BOSS FINISHER, \$100 per month, 40-loom mill, cassimere, blankets and flannels. References required. Write to application; western state. C. H. CHISHOLM, Am. Wool and Cotton Reporter, 530 Atlantic st., Boston.

BOSS SPINNER first class, \$25 per day; Johnson & Bassett, Davis & Fitch, 100 Main st., Boston.

BOYS wanted, bright, American, 16 to 18 years, best of the brick business under regulation apprenticeship agreement. Apply to Mr. L. SUMNER, Printers' Board of Trade, 101 Summer st., Boston.

BOY wanted for errands and general office work. Apply at MARCEAU, 100 Tremont st., Boston.

BRICKLAYERS wanted, union, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BRUSH CO. wanted, HUBBARD & BRUSH CO., 143 Court st., Springfield, Mass.

BUTLER (colored) wanted for small hotel, wages \$25 per month. Apply MISS PRESTON, Emp. Office, 480 Boylston st., Boston.

CABINET MAKERS—Wanted, two cabinet makers or carpenters, for furniture work, young men preferred; steady position. Apply at once, SYMONDS FLYCOCK CO., Penacook, N. H.

CARPENTER FOREMAN wanted; one accustomed to erecting buildings with ability to accomplish repairs, and a good framer; one accustomed to city work preferred; references required. Write to H. G. PORTER, Middleboro, Mass., giving particulars.

CARPENTERS, good all-round men; also shop men and stud builders accustomed to working on machinery; steady job. Apply in person or write to LOCKS & CLARK, Wallingford, Conn.

CARPENTER—Wanted, first-class carpenter; must be a quick workman. Apply RIVERSIDE, 200 Franklin st., Boston.

CARPENTERS, SECURITY CO., 332 Main st., Springfield, Mass.

CARPENTERS (2), all-around, SECURITY CO., 332 Main st., Springfield, Mass.

CORRESPONDENCE—CLEVER, experienced and qualified to answer miscellaneous correspondence, steady position, opportunity for bright, clever young man; answer fully, stating salary expected. McClellan & Co., Inc., 30 to 71 Beverly st., Boston.

CUTTERS—Wanted, 5 good outside cutters, place steady employment; first-class men. WOODBURY SHOE CO., Beverly, Mass.

CUTTERS wanted; 5 good outside cutters; place steady employment; first-class men. WOODBURY SHOE CO., Beverly, Mass.

CUTTERS wanted on men's shoe shop. Apply LYNCH-TYLER-WILSON CO., Rochester, N. H.

CUTTERS—Wanted, 5 good outside cutters; place steady employment; first-class men. WOODBURY SHOE CO., Beverly, Mass.

CYCLINDER PRESSFEEDER wanted. THE WILKINS PRESS, 65 Beverly st., Boston.

CYCLINDER VAMPERS wanted. ALFRED KIMBALL, SHOE CO., Lawrence, Mass.

DIE MAKERS—Three first-class tool and die makers at once; if you think you can qualify as a first-class man, bring your tools ready to go to work. Write to Mr. J. H. ENGLISH, car. Mechanic and Liberty st., Merrimack, Mass.

DIE STAMPERS wanted for color work on first stationers' hand machines. Apply to MR. PERSONS, Voc-Sum, Eng. Co., 10 Summer st., Boston. If not convenient to call, apply by letter.

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

HEEL SCOURER wanted, experienced; also experienced operator on Standard screw machine. Apply to T. H. JOHNS, SHOE CO., Stoneham, Mass.

KITCHEN MAN wanted. MRS. L. RICK, 100 Main st., Boston.

LINEMEN, SECURITY CO., 332 Main st., Springfield, Mass.

LINEMEN—Wanted, 6 experienced linemen on electrical light and power lines; about 4 months' work. ROGERS ELECTRIC CO., Boston.

LINOTYPE OPERATOR—Wanted, an experienced operator, male or female, to work days as a sub for several months; union office, \$15. Address, with references, THE JOHN B. CLARKE CO., Manchester, N. H.

LINOTYPE OPERATOR wanted to substitute during vacation of regular help. THE ARAKELIAN PRESS, 308 Congress st., Boston.

LOOM WEAVERS wanted; fancy wool on broad; one-loom job. SUGAR RIVER MILLS, Newport, N. H.

MACHINIST on high machinery, none but first-class men, need apply. AM. WATER SUPPLY CO., 251 Causeway st., Boston.

MAN wanted at once, first-class, to run regular molder. Apply to Mr. Whitcomb, Sup't. B. F. SMITH CO., 22 Main st., Boston.

MAN, capable of managing grocery and provision store; must be good salesman and have good references. Apply to DELI, 672 Main st., Winchester, Mass.

MAN wanted to work in livery stable. C. O. BLAISDELL, 672 Main st., Winchester, Mass.

MAN AND WIFE wanted Sept. 1 on farm near village; steady employment and good wages; no labor troubles. GARDNER couple, ARTHUR M. VAUGHAN, Randolph, Vt.

MAN, experienced, wanted on press work who understands bookbinding. Apply to the CLIFFORD MFG. CO., 65 Brockton ave., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

MEAT CUTTERS wanted, \$18-\$21, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

MEK'S NECKWEAR CUTTER—Experienced man on all cutting, capable of doing rapid but correct work; good pay. Apply to G. C. STONE, 100 Tremont st., Boston.

METAL WORKERS, SECURITY CO., 332 Main st., Springfield, Mass.

MILLHAND (wood) wanted, \$18-\$20, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

MOLDERS—Wanted at once, 12 experienced shap or bench molders for night shift; shop cool and clean; steady work; men will be transferred to day work as fast as possible; plain, good-paying work; open shop; no labor troubles. GARDNER GENERAL FOUNDRY CO., Gardner, Mass.

MOLDERS—Wanted, first-class, grand floor molders, at HYDE WINDLASS CO., Bath, Me.

MOTOR TRUCK SALESMAN wanted; no special experience in selling automobiles necessary; man wanted who knows how to sell things for big money. KISSSEL, 100 Main st., Boston.

OPERATOR—Wanted, experienced operator on leather goods; capable of reliable work. Apply to BOSTON LEATHER GOODS CO., 55 Bedford st., Boston.

OUTSIDE CUTTERS wanted on men's shoe shop; capable of reliable work. BOSTON LEATHER GOODS CO., 55 Bedford st., Boston.

OUTSIDE CUTTERS wanted, hand and machine work. GALE SHOE MFG. CO., Portsmouth, N. H.

OUTSIDE CUTTERS wanted at once, top cutters and vamps. Apply FRAMM SHOE CO., South Framingham, Mass.

PAINTER wanted, first-class, no others need apply. Call JOHN A. ANDERSON, 100 Main st., Boston.

PAPER BOXMAKERS, double and single corners; wanted; rear round job. THOMAS KAY, 100 Main st., Boston.

PAPER HANGER wanted, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

PATTERN MAKERS wanted, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

PAYROLL, clerks, cost and factory clerks wanted, \$10-\$15, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

PLUMBERS AND FURANCE MEN wanted at once; nothing but a good and steady workman need apply. BROCK BROS., Melrose, Mass.

ROOFERS wanted, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

RUBBER MIXERS wanted; steady employment. Apply PLYMOUTH RUBBER CO., either at Canton or Stoughton, Mass.

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

WINDOW TRIMMER wanted—We have an opening for an experienced man who thoroughly understands dressing, clothing and furnishing windows. Call or write, giving experience and salary expected. THE STRIKE STORE, 33-35 Aylmer st., Hartford, Conn.

WOODWORKERS, SECURITY CO., 332 Main st., Springfield, Mass.

WOODWORKER wanted on automobile truck bodies. P. A. MURRAY, Newton, Mass.

WOOLEN WEAVERS wanted, BEAVER BROOK MILLS, Collinsville, Mass., near Lowell.

WOOLEN WEAVERS wanted on one-loom work on Knowles & Crompton looms; 100 Main st., Boston.

YOUNG MAN wanted to work in box factory. Apply to H. H. MORRIS CO., 97 Everett st., Allston, Mass.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS wanted; experienced ladies only; one to represent Boston office, one to represent New York office; permanent position; references and bond required. Address, with details of experience, to THE CHURCH PRESS, Weymouth, Mass.

ASSISTANT BUYER—JAMES A. HOUTSON CO. requires assistant buyer, experienced, with good references, opportunity for a competent, experienced person with best references. Apply to Superior, 100 Main st., Boston.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER wanted, Roxbury, \$9. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston.

BOOK BINDER GIRLS, experienced, hand folders, etc., wanted by E. ADAMS & CO., 203 Congress st., Boston.

BOOKKEEPER—Wanted, young lady who understands bookkeeping and has high school graduation. Apply to W. K. HUTCHINSON, 59 Mass. ave., Arlington, Mass.

BOOKKEEPER—Wanted, expert bookkeeper, either woman or man, to close small set of books on cash sales. C. H. WATSON, 332 Main st., Springfield, Mass.

BOOKKEEPER wanted, city institution; \$10 month and board. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston.

BOOKKEEPERS (2) wanted, \$12-\$15, BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston.

BOOKKEEPERS AND STENOGRAPHERS (2), \$15-\$18, BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER wanted, \$10-\$12, BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston.

BOOKKEEPER AND TYPEWRITER \$8, BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston.

BOOKKEEPER wanted; d. e., experienced in groceries and provisions preferred; open shop; no labor troubles. Apply to HATTAN MARKET, Cambridge, Mass.

BUTLER OR ATTENDANT wanted for River Mass.; no special experience necessary; have good references. Apply MISS PRESTON, Emp. Office, 480 Boylston st., Boston.

CARETAKERS—Man and wife or two women (Protestants) to care for house and grounds; references. MISS J. D. SWASEY, 5 St. James ave., Boston.

CHAMBER MAID—Wanted, general girl in family; must be able to make butter and be Protestant. Apply MISS PRESTON, Emp. Office, 480 Boylston st., Boston.

CHAMBERMAID—Wanted, (Maid), \$3, BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston.

CHAMBERMAID—Wanted, N. H.; \$3, BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston.

CHOCOLATE DIPPER, experienced, excellent opportunity. Apply to GREENE & FISH CO., 91 Fulton st., Boston.

CHOCOLATE DIPPER (25), wanted, experienced; 25 fancy packers; light, airy factory best conditions. Apply W. D. BROWN, 100 Main st., Boston.

CHOCOLATE DIPPER wanted at SCHRAFFTS, 100 Washington st., North Boston.

COMPOSITOR wanted, temporary, \$9-\$10, BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston.

COOK \$10-\$12, Bethlehem, N. H. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

COOK and second; 2 Protestant girls; good references; no labor troubles. Apply to GREENE & FISH CO., 91 Fulton st., Boston.

COOK—Wanted, experienced, quick hotel waitress; Protestant; wages \$4; permanent position; begin Aug. 1. R. J. HINER, 100 Main st., Boston.

COOK OR GENERAL HOUSEMAID wanted for Vermont; 2 ladies; washing; wages \$6. Apply MISS PRESTON, Emp. Office, 480 Boylston st., Boston.

COOK \$10-\$12, Bethlehem, N. H. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

MAID—General housework, family 5 employed, desired employment, opening closing or auditing books, double or single entry, evenings. J. ARTHUR GIBSON, 29 North St., Somerville, Mass.

MAID—Wanted, reliable woman for general housework in family of elderly couple in Dorchester; wife needed care; wages for particulars. Apply to MISS RUSSELL, 101 Chestnut st., Boston.

MAID—GENERAL HOUSEWORK—Young woman, Protestant, wanted in boarding house, accounts, S. H.; wages \$3.50; pleasant home for capable girl; references. MRS. FANNIE A. NORTON, 101 Beacon st., Lowell, N. H.

MOTHER'S HELPER, Protestant, wanted in small family in Cambridge; middle class; references. Apply to H. H. MORRIS CO., 97 Everett st., Allston, Mass.

NURSEMAID of some experience, Protestant preferred, in desirable Brookline family; good wages; references required. Apply by letter only. E. H. SHED, 15 Thordike st., Brookline, Mass.

OLIVER TYPEWRITER wanted, \$8-\$10, BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston.

ORDER COOKS wanted, \$8-\$9, BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston.

PAPER BOX MAKERS, experienced, good wages, references. Apply to H. H. MORRIS CO., 97 Everett st., Allston, Mass.

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PAPER BOX MAKERS, experienced, good wages, references. Apply to H. H. MORRIS CO., 97 Everett st., Allston, Mass.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, at present unemployed, desired employment, opening closing or auditing books, double or single entry, evenings. J. ARTHUR GIBSON, 29 North St., Somerville, Mass.

BOY (15) wanted position at once to work for board; preferably on farm. HUBERT E. ROSE, care Albin L. Richards, 53 State st., Boston.

BOY—Wanted at once by boy of 15, opportunity to work for board, preferably on a farm. HUBERT E. ROSE, care Albin L. Richards, 53 State st., Boston.

BOY (15), trustworthy, American, would like any suitable employment; can give references. RAWSON GILDER, 3111 St. Hadley st., N. Cambridge, Mass.

BRASS FOUNDRY SUPERINTENDENT, have had 17 years experience in brass foundry and the handling of supplies, mixing metal, etc. For further particulars apply, W. W. LONG, 6 Quincy pl., Roxbury, Mass.

BRASS POLISHER, houseman kitchen, any general work, not afraid of work; references. W. H. BLADE, 604 Mass. st., Boston.

BRIGHT AMERICAN BOY (16) desires position under steady supervision; can run switchboard and can supply current; references. Address WILLIAM O'TOOLE, 17 Oregon st., Boston.

BRITANNIA HOLLOWWARE SOLDERER, 15 years' experience, married, temperate, good habits, desires employment. Address BACKUS, 18 State st., Medford, Mass.

CARETAKER or manager of apartment building; references. LEWIS D. NICHOLS, 100 Main st., Boston.

CARETAKER desires position to care for hotel for winter at Dedham. F. H. SEARNS, 42 Hancock st., Boston.

CASHIER—Young man desires situation as cashier clerk or cashier; hotel or restaurant. References. LEWIS D. NICHOLS, 100 Main st., Boston.

CHAUFFEUR (27), with 4 years' experience, desires position driving for private family; good references; familiar with Packards and Pierce Arrow cars; can furnish best references. W. J. LUFFE, Springfield, Mass.

CHAUFFEUR and janitor desires position with private family or reliable firm; references. F. F. EATON, 107 Tremont st., Roxbury, Mass.

CHAUFFEUR, American, 30 years' experience, where he can secure license and stands auto thoroughly; \$12 and board. Address WALKER, Box 9, Dedham, Mass.

CHAUFFEUR (colored) wants work of any kind; can and will work hard for reasonable pay; will drive truck or private car; go anywhere in state. C. E. BRANT, 50A Williams st., Roxbury, Mass.

CLEVER SALESMAN, 20 years' experience, reliable, capable, can furnish best of references, desires position with salary \$1000 per year. CHILD, 67 Washington st., Medford, Mass.

COACHMAN, English (37), thorough, reliable, references, desires position. Address THOMAS H. CHINN, 121 S. Highland st., Lowell, Mass.

COMPOSITOR (colored), good, all-round, experienced, references, desires position. Address WALTER CRICHTON, 44 Market st., Cambridge, Mass.

DAY WORK, house cleaning and jobbing. SYDNEY L. SMITH, 27 Arnold st., Boston. Tel. 2147-M Roxbury.

DRAFTSMAN desires position; experience in the structural line; also some mechanical experience; will furnish best of references. Will go anywhere. A. H. BROWN, Box 22, 2147 S. Highland st., Medford, Mass.

DRAFTSMAN—Young man, with 14 years' experience, would like position in architectural or building office; references. J. LEONARD HOLMES, 23 Cortes st., Boston.

EMPLOYMENT wanted, light work; wages not a consideration. WALTER P. BROWN, Box 2147 S. Highland st., Medford, Mass.

ENERGETIC YOUNG MAN desires employment; willing to go out of town; best of references. BENJAMIN GROSSER, 97 Myrtle st., Boston.

ENGINEER, first-class, desires position; 25 years' experience as engineer and mechanic. Address H. H. MORRIS CO., 97 Everett st., Allston, Mass.

ENGINEER—Situations wanted by engineer, 25 years' experience; 15 years' experience in or near city preferred; good references; familiar with generators; age 42. Address RICE, 160 Beacon st., Boston.

GARDENER-FARMER desires position as caretaker or assistant in small farm; references. Address H. H. MORRIS CO., 97 Everett st., Allston, Mass.

GEOGRAPHY, experienced, desires position. Address GEORGE M. PAULING, Duxbury, Mass. Lock Box 206.

GENERAL MAN for private family, understand the care of horses; has excellent references. Apply MISS PRESTON, Emp. Office, 480 Boylston st., Boston.

GENERAL MAN desires employment; house cleaning, windows, rugs, paints and floors. WILLIAM L. SMITH, 27 Arnold st., Boston.

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Latest Market Reports

IRON AND STEEL TRADE REPORTS ARE FAVORABLE

Even Greater Business in Fall Months Is Expected by Some Interests—Larger Production of Pig Iron

NEW YORK—The Iron Age says: The tenor of reports from steel selling and producing centers is still favorable. With no lines showing marked activity in new demand, production goes on at a good rate and some producers have courage enough to look not only for a continuance of the pace reached in the second half of July, but even for an increase in the fall months.

The statistics of production by the leading interests indicate either that the steel trade is in better condition than has been appreciated, or that the Steel Corporation has of late had a slightly larger share of current shipments than was the case two or three months ago. For the present week it scheduled 76 per cent of its ingot capacity for operation, and for a part of the past week produced 48,000 gross tons of steel ingots a day. This is at a yearly rate of 14,300,000 tons, whereas the record production of the corporation was 14,719,000 tons in 1910.

The pig iron production of two large independent companies has increased and the Steel Corporation continues to operate about two thirds of its blast furnace capacity. It has been drawing upon its pig iron stocks lately at a rate which points to the blowing in of a few more furnaces if specifications keep up as in the past fortnight.

It is interesting to note that of the total of 11,066,000 tons of pig iron produced in the country in the first half of this year the Steel Corporation, with an output somewhat over 5,000,000 tons, contributed 42.9 per cent, against 43.4 per cent in 1910 and 43.2 per cent in 1901, the year of its formation.

The orders of the Carnegie Steel Company in July for billets, sheet bars and track material apart from rails, were greater than those for June. Ingot production for each of the two months was around 1,040,000 tons, but July had one less working day than June, owing to the extra holiday on Monday, July 3.

Reports do not agree entirely as to the extent to which prices of certain finished products have yielded where attractive business has come up. In steel bars, wire products and galvanized sheets variations have been reported and latterly there have been similar intimations concerning plates. Following the recent steel bar contracts by implement and wagon manufacturers, the 1.25 cent basis at Pittsburgh is more generally held.

Few noteworthy contracts in finished lines have been placed in the past week, but sellers still comment on the way in which moderate orders have come in for material for early use, showing that consumption is closely abreast of the output of the mills.

The Ensley and Chicago district rail mills have booked 26,000 tons of rails in the past week, the largest two lots being 5500 and 3000 tons.

Wrought pipe and wire have been the two leggy lines of late, but the former gives a better account of itself this week in contracts for about 100 miles of oil and gas pipe, with an inquiry for 60 to 80 miles of 12-inch pipe for Oklahoma.

An Indiana wire company is in the market for 40,000 to 50,000 tons of rod billets for delivery over the next six months.

SHOE BUYERS

Among the boot and shoe and leather dealers in Boston today are the following:

Baltimore, Md.—Wm. McDonough of Baltimore Bargain House, 82 Lincoln st.
Bradford, Pa.—Charles Rose, U. S. Butte, Mont.—C. H. Lew, Essex.
Cincinnati, O.—Nathan Plant of N. Plant & Co., seashore.
Jonesport, Md.—D. N. Sawyer, U. S.
Nashville, Tenn.—L. Kornman of Kornman & Sawyer, Adams.
New York City—Mr. Godwin of Powell & Campbell.
New York, N. Y.—Arthur Abbott of J. A. Bates & Co.
Pocatello, Idaho—John Hood of The Golden Rule Mfg. Co., Adams.
Pittsburg, Pa.—Thomas Mercer, U. S.
Philadelphia, Pa.—R. Meltzer of Barnett Shoe Co., U. S.
Philadelphia, Pa.—Frank Hoffman of Markers & Hoffman, Adams.
Philadelphia, Pa.—Dallas of Dallas Bros.
San Antonio, Tex.—L. Zellner of American Shoe & Hat Co., Adams.
San Francisco, Cal.—Chester Williams of Williams-Martin Co., 133 Lincoln st.
San Francisco, Cal.—J. G. Golder, U. S.
San Francisco, Cal.—H. Cullimore of Buckingham & Beech, U. S.
San Francisco, Cal.—M. S. Nickelburg of Cahn, Nickelburg & Co., Lenox.
Savannah, Ga.—M. Blumenthal, U. S.
St. Louis, Mo.—C. L. Senneberger of C. E. Hiltz Shoe Co., Bellevue.
Washington, D. C.—B. Turner of S. Kenna Son & Co., Adams.
Wheeling, W. Va.—H. E. Vance of Vance Shoe Co.

LEATHER BUYERS

Richmond, Me.—G. A. Hawkes of G. A. Hawkes Shoe Co., 46 Lincoln street.
Leicester, Eng.—W. R. Box of Herbert Baxter & Son, Essex.

BANK OF ENGLAND REPORT

Total reserve decreased.....\$2,045,000
Circulation increased.....1,044,000
Bullion decreased.....1,001,000
Other securities decreased.....1,420,000
Other deposits decreased.....2,445,000
Public deposits decreased.....1,320,000
Government securities decreased.....8,600

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liabilities is 54.50 per cent, unchanged from previous week and compares with a decline from 52 per cent to 50 per cent in this week last year.

Clearings through London banks for week aggregated \$232,000,000, against \$230,540,000 last week and \$237,383,000 same week last year.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

Transatlantic Sailings

EASTBOUND

Sailings from New York

Carpathia, for Gibraltar-Naples.....Aug. 3
Verona, for Naples-Genoa.....Aug. 3
Berlin, for Bremen.....Aug. 3
La Savoie, for Havre.....Aug. 3
Kaiser Wilhelm I., for Bremen.....Aug. 3
Campanella, for Rotterdam.....Aug. 3
Duchess of Devonshire, for London.....Aug. 3
Genoa, for London.....Aug. 3
Celtic, for Liverpool.....Aug. 3
California, for Glasgow.....Aug. 3
Birnia, for Rotterdam.....Aug. 3
Ladland, for Dover-Antwerp.....Aug. 3
Minneapolis, for London.....Aug. 3
Philadelphia, for Southampton.....Aug. 3
St. Louis, for Southampton.....Aug. 3
Rotterdam, for Rotterdam.....Aug. 3
Kaiser Wilhelm I., for Bremen.....Aug. 3
Madonna, for Naples.....Aug. 3
La Provence, for Havre.....Aug. 3
Adriatic, for Liverpool.....Aug. 3
America, for Hamburg.....Aug. 3
Carmania, for Liverpool.....Aug. 3
Oceanic, for Southampton.....Aug. 3
St. Louis, for Southampton.....Aug. 3
Columbia, for Glasgow.....Aug. 3
Minnetonka, for London.....Aug. 3
Canopic, for Gibraltar-Naples.....Aug. 3
Ryndam, for Rotterdam.....Aug. 3
Laurens, for Bremen.....Aug. 3
Hamburg, for Naples-Genoa.....Aug. 3
La Lorraine, for Havre.....Aug. 3
Hedvig Olaf, for Copenhagen.....Aug. 3
Uranium, for Rotterdam.....Aug. 3
Kurek, for Rotterdam.....Aug. 3
Venezia, for Naples.....Aug. 3

Sailings from Boston

Paristol, for Glasgow.....Aug. 4
Canadian, for Liverpool.....Aug. 4
Laurie, for Copenhagen.....Aug. 4
Manitou, for Antwerp.....Aug. 4
Bohemian, for Liverpool.....Aug. 4
Canopic, for Gibraltar-Naples.....Aug. 4
Arabic, for Liverpool.....Aug. 4
Numidian, for Glasgow.....Aug. 4
Deronian, for Liverpool.....Aug. 4
Idaho, for Hull.....Aug. 4
Frederick, for Hamburg.....Aug. 4
Winifred, for Liverpool.....Aug. 4
Zeeland, for Liverpool.....Aug. 4

Sailings from Philadelphia

Prinz Albert, for Hamburg.....Aug. 3
Samlund, for Antwerp.....Aug. 3
Southark, for Liverpool.....Aug. 3
Duchess of Devonshire, for London.....Aug. 3
Manitou, for Antwerp.....Aug. 3
Merion, for Liverpool.....Aug. 3
Graf Walther, for Hamburg.....Aug. 3
Sailings from Montreal
Lake Champlain, for Liverpool.....Aug. 3
Magnetic, for Liverpool.....Aug. 3
Monmouth, for Bristol.....Aug. 3
Canada, for Liverpool.....Aug. 3
Canada, for London.....Aug. 3
Mount Temple, for London.....Aug. 3
Lake Manitoba, for Liverpool.....Aug. 3
Laurentie, for Liverpool.....Aug. 3
Montreal, for London.....Aug. 3
Empress of Ireland, for Liverpool.....Aug. 3
Australia, for London.....Aug. 3
Teutonic, for Liverpool.....Aug. 3
Mount Royal, for London.....Aug. 3
Lake Champlain, for Liverpool.....Aug. 3

WESTBOUND

Sailings from Liverpool

Lake Manitoba, for Montreal.....Aug. 3
Campania, for New York.....Aug. 3
Devonian, for New York.....Aug. 3
Laurentie, for New York.....Aug. 3
Francisco, for Boston.....Aug. 3
Baltic, for New York.....Aug. 3
Empress of Ireland, for Montreal.....Aug. 3
Mauretania, for New York.....Aug. 3
Kaiser Wilhelm I., for New York.....Aug. 3
Winifred, for Boston.....Aug. 3
Caronia, for New York.....Aug. 3
Zeeland, for Liverpool.....Aug. 3
Merion, for Philadelphia.....Aug. 3
Lake Champlain, for New York.....Aug. 3
Canopic, for New York.....Aug. 3
Canadian, for Boston.....Aug. 3
Magnetic, for New York.....Aug. 3
Cymric, for Boston.....Aug. 3
Prinz Albert, for New York.....Aug. 3
Adriatic, for New York.....Aug. 3
Empress of Ireland, for Montreal.....Aug. 3
Bohemian, for Boston.....Aug. 3
Campania, for New York.....Aug. 3
Canada, for Montreal.....Aug. 3
Arabic, for Boston.....Aug. 3
Carmania, for New York.....Aug. 3
Cedric, for New York.....Aug. 3
Lake Manitoba, for Montreal.....Aug. 3

Sailings from London

Mount Royal, for Montreal.....Aug. 3
Minnehaha, for New York.....Aug. 3
Celtic, for Montreal.....Aug. 3
Minnetonka, for New York.....Aug. 3
Lake Michigan, for Montreal.....Aug. 3
Minneapolis, for New York.....Aug. 3
Montfort, for Montreal.....Aug. 3
Monmouth, for New York.....Aug. 3
Mount Temple, for Montreal.....Aug. 3

Sailings from Southampton

Bluecher, for New York.....Aug. 4
St. Paul, for New York.....Aug. 4
George Washington, for New York.....Aug. 4
President Grant, for New York.....Aug. 4
Australia, for New York.....Aug. 4
Asencia, for Montreal.....Aug. 4
Kaiser Wilhelm I., for New York.....Aug. 4
Oceanic, for New York.....Aug. 4
Cleveland, for New York.....Aug. 4
St. Louis, for New York.....Aug. 4
Berlin, for New York.....Aug. 4
America, for New York.....Aug. 4
Olympic, for New York.....Aug. 4
Sailings from Hamburg
Bluecher, for New York.....Aug. 3
President Grant, for New York.....Aug. 3

FOREIGN MAIL DEPARTURES FOR WEEK ENDING AUG. 3

Mails for: Via: Mails close at: Suppl.
Costa Rica, via Port Limon.....Eparta.....Fri. 4.....8 a.m.
Europe, Africa, West Asia and East Indies, specially addressed for America, via Philadelphia.....Fri. 4.....9 p.m. 10 p.m.
Lymouth and Cherbourg, via Philadelphia.....Fri. 4.....9 p.m. 10 p.m.
Specially addressed for Europe, Africa, West Asia and East Indies, via Queenstown and Liverpool.....Fri. 4.....9 p.m. 10 p.m.
Newfoundland, St. Pierre and Miquelon, via Halifax.....Sat. 5.....3 p.m.

Letters for Germany paid at the rate of two cents per ounce will be forwarded only on direct steamer from New York to Hamburg or Bremen.

Newfoundland, except parcels post via North Sydney, N. S., thence by steamer, closes daily, except Saturday, at 5:30 p. m., also on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 a. m.

St. Pierre and Miquelon, via North Sydney, N. S., thence by steamer, close at 5:30 p. m. Aug. 6 and 20, and 7 a. m. Aug. 7 and 21.

Parcels post for Newfoundland forwarded only on direct steamer from New York and Philadelphia to St. John.

Mails for Cuba, by rail for Florida, thence by steamer, close daily except Wednesday at 12 m., 4 and 9 p. m.

Mails for Cuba close at this office every Wednesday at 9 p. m. forwarded on direct steamers sailing from New York every Thursday.

All steamers take specially addressed correspondence.

Parcels post for Jamaica and Costa Rica close one half hour earlier than the closing time shown above.

Parcels post for Great Britain and Ireland close Friday at 5 p. m. Germany 5 p. m. Monday and Wednesday, Italy 5 p. m. Tuesday, Sweden and Denmark 5 p. m. Wednesday, Aug. 10. Newfoundland 5 p. m. Friday.

TRANS-PACIFIC MAILS FORWARDED OVERLAND DAILY

Mails for: Conveyed by: Via: Mails close at:
China, Japan and Korea.....Proteus.....Seattle.....Aug. 4.....6 p.m.
Hawaii, China, Japan, Korea and the Philippines.....Chiyo Maru.....San Fran.....Aug. 4.....6 p.m.
Australia, except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe, Fiji Islands, Samoa and New Zealand.....Zealandia.....Vancouver.....Aug. 6.....6 p.m.
Hawaii, China, Japan, Korea and the Philippines.....K'm'ura Maru.....Seattle.....Aug. 7.....6 p.m.

Supplementary mails to insure forwarding must be dropped in receptacle marked "Foreign." Merchandise for the United States postal agent at Shanghai or Japanese parcels post cannot be sent via Canada. North Murchill is forwarded via Russia instead of Japan.

TODAY'S PRODUCE MARKET

Prices figured on a wholesale basis.

Arrivals

Str Nantucket, from Norfolk, with 300 cts cantaloupes, 300 cts cukes, 200 cts egg plant, 300 bbls potatoes, 100 cts apples, 2000 watermelons, 200 bgs peanuts.

Str Onondaga, from Charleston, with 140 cts pineapples.

Steamer Bunker Hill, from New York, brought 180 bgs grape fruit.

Steamer H. F. Dimock, from New York, brought 164 bgs beans, 500 bgs lemons, 201 cts pineapples, 540 bgs macaroni.

Steamer Vera, from Port Antonio, with bananas, 20 bbls b green limes for United Fruit Company.

Steamer Ida Cuneo sailed from Sama, Cuba, Aug. 1, at 5 p. m., for Boston, with bananas for W. W. & C. R. Noyes. Due Monday, Aug. 7.

Boston Receipts

Apples 713 bbls, berries 1400, cts, peaches 3641 cts, watermelons 9 cars, cantaloupes 8 cars, Cali oranges 2488 cts, lemons 1194 bbs, Cali fruit 7 cars, pineapples 400 cts, grapes 25 carriers, peanuts 350 bags, potatoes 11,200 bu, onions 320 bu.

Provisions

Boston Poultry Receipts

Today 458 pkgs, last year 322 pkgs.

Boston Prices

Flour—To ship from the mills, standard spring wheat patents \$5.35@5.90, clear 4.20@4.70, winter wheat patents \$4.15@4.50, straight \$3.00@4.30, clear \$3.75@4.10, Kansas hard winter patents, in June \$4.25@4.40, rye flour \$4.20@5.40, graham \$3.60@4.30.

Corn—Carlots, on spot No. 2 yellow 74c, steamers yellow 73½c, No. 3 yellow 73c, to ship from the West, all rail, No. 2 yellow 74½c@75c, No. 3 yellow 73½c@74c, lake and rail shipments 1c less.

Oats—Carlots, on spot, No. 1 clipped white 49½c, No. 2 48½c, No. 3 48c, rejected white 46½c@47½c, to ship from the West, clipped white 40 lbs 49½c@50c, 38 lbs 48½c@49c, 36 lbs 47½c@48½c.

Commeal and oatmeal—Feeding corn \$1.18@1.40, 100-lb bag, granulated \$1.80@4.10, bolted \$3.70@3.90, oatmeal \$3.80@4.10, 50-lb bag, cut and ground \$6.30@6.55.

Milled—To ship from the mills, bran \$2.25@2.55, winter \$2.35@2.55, spring \$2.25@2.55, mixed feed \$2.25@2.55, middlings \$2.25@2.55, mixed feed \$2.25@2.55, red dog \$2.50, cottonseed meal \$3.10, linseed meal nominal, hominy feed \$2.75, stock feed \$2.75.

Hay and straw—Hay western, choice \$27.50@28.50, No. 1 \$25@26, No. 2 \$19@20.50, No. 3 \$15.50@16.50; straw, dry \$13@13.50, cut 88.

Butter—Northern creamery, 27c; western creamery, 27c.

Eggs—Fancy nearby henery, 29c; 30c; eastern, best, 26@27c; western, best, 17@18c.

Cheese—New York twins, extra, 12½c@13c; Vermont twins, 12@12½c.

Beef—Pea, choice, best, \$2.40; medium choice, hand picked, \$2.36@2.40; California, small white, \$2.55@2.60; yellow eyes, best, \$2.10; red kidneys, choice, \$3.85.

Cornmeal—Bag meal, \$1.35@1.37; granulated, \$3.80@4.10; bolted, \$3.70@3.90.

Lard—Pure, in tierces, lb, 10½c; rendered leaf, 11½c; loose leaf, 9½c.

Beef—Choice, 9½c@10c; hindquarters, 12@12½c; forequarters, 7@7½c.

Pork—Lean ends, per bbl, \$24.25; heavy backs and short cuts, \$18.50; medium backs and short ends, \$18.50; long cuts, \$19.75; loose salt pork, 9½c; bacon, 15½c@20½c, bean pork, \$14.75@15.

Poultry—Choice northern and eastern fowl, 17@18c; western, choice, 15½c@16c.

WILL AFFECT RAILWAY RATES

So important is the opening of the Panama canal to western and Canadian railroad business and rates, that an important transcontinental line some time ago sent its own engineers to Panama with directions to report specifically and independently of all other reports.

The president of this railroad company are satisfied the Gatun dam will hold all right and that the Panama canal will be finished Jan. 1, 1914, although the engineers in charge may wish to make the formal opening at a later date, after a try-out of some of the work.

This railroad president figures that the Panama canal is going to have a far-reaching effect along the whole Pacific coast and the gulf will not get the benefit expected, but that the Pacific coast will receive a great impetus and that transportation interests may have to readjust many matters.

CLEARING HOUSE

New York funds sold at par.

Exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals for the corresponding periods in 1910 as follows:

1911 1910

Exchanges.....\$24,808,914 \$24,005,262

Balances.....1,099,387 1,043,518

United States sub-treasury shows a credit balance at the clearing house today of \$80,482.

OREGON'S FINE HAY CROP

NEW YORK—This year's hay crop in Oregon will be 1,180,000 tons, compared with 800,000 tons last year. A boom in stock raising is expected to result in the valleys of that state.

SHIPPING NEWS

On their second trip across the Atlantic ocean inside of four weeks Mr. and Mrs. Charles Robertson and daughter will leave Boston tomorrow for Glasgow on the Allen line Parisian, Captain Haines. The vessel will carry 50 cabin and 30 steerage passengers. Among the former will be Mrs. Hugh Cairns and her two children and the Misses Grace and Nellie MacQuarie of Winthrop and the Rev. J. Aiken Clark of Liverpool, Eng.

Tug Mars, Calhoun, Baltimore, tow bgs Hampshire and Elk Garden.

Tug Georges Creek, Machen, Baltimore, tow bgs Nos. 25, 9 and 7.

Sch Eastern Light, from Bangor; tug Gettysburg, Hinford, Philadelphia, tow-bgs Tulpehocken and Manatowney.

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Sch Eastern Light, from Bangor; tug Gettysburg, Hinford, Philadelphia, tow-bgs Tulpeh

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

MONTENEGRO CALLS POWERS TO DISCUSS ALBANIA'S CONDITION

King Nicholas Declares in Speech to Envoys That No Conditions Would Tempt Tribes if Not Guarantee

EXTERMINATION AIM

Credible Reports Point to Absolute Destruction as Real Meaning of Turkish Policy of "Pacification"

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The prospects in Albania have been nominally improved by the promised recall of Torgut Shevket Pasha and the substitution in his place of Abdulla Pasha. Abdulla Pasha, who is the commander of the second Turkish army corps at Adrianople, is credited with much greater sympathy for the Albanians. It is hoped, therefore, that the change in the commanders may make the negotiations considerably easier.

The fact is that it has become impossible any longer to deny the thoroughness of Torgut Shevket Pasha's measures, which were calculated to end the crisis in Albania by the extermination of the Albanians.

Reports Confirmed

Sir Edwin Pears, who is one of the best friends Turkey has, a consistent opponent of the Hamidian regime, and a sincere supporter of the Young Turk movement, as it was originally conceived, has frankly admitted, in an interview with a correspondent of the Daily News, that he has no doubt that the reports of cruelty and slaughter in Albania are generally true.

"No importance," he said, "is to be attached to the contradictions that appear in some of the partisan papers in Constantinople; they simply adopt the old plan of denying everything. The outrages are reported from a number of independent and trustworthy sources. Only this afternoon I have received a letter from an entirely reliable correspondent in Constantinople, who, writing on the 14th, mentions that one of our consuls is just back from Monastir with very painful accounts of the persecution of the Bulgarians by the Djavidian section. He mentions that over 600 murders of Bulgars have taken place in six weeks, principally in Florina."

In spite of this, Sir Edwin does not despair of the Young Turk movement, and he expressed his hope that the effort of the extreme section to attempt the Turkification of every race in the empire would soon come to an end, and that the progressive section of the committee of union and progress would succeed in carrying out its proclaimed intention of equal treatment for men of all races, creeds and languages. He would even go as far as supporting this section by every means in his power, not hiding any of the crimes which have been committed, but realizing the immense difficulties which have to be faced.

Europe Under Strain

There can be no doubt that the methods employed by Torgut Shevket Pasha, with the consent of the government at Stamboul, have tried the patience of Europe to the utmost and that had it not been for the jealousies of the great powers, they would long ago have agreed upon intervention.

Sir Edwin thoroughly dislikes the idea of intervention, but he admits that if it is to be a choice between the Torgut Shevket Pasha policy of extermination and one of intervention, intervention it will have to be.

The blunders of the extreme party are, he declared, bringing the possibility and perhaps the inevitability of intervention nearer every day, and unless a change takes place rapidly under Abdulla Pasha, the government of Turkey may find that it has reached a point when even the jealousies of the European powers will have to give way to sheer humanitarianism. Abdulla Pasha has not, however, yet taken over the command and there are not wanting those who regard his appointment as a blind.

Powers Compromised

One of the difficulties in the way of intervention is the fact that certain great powers appear to have compromised themselves. The interpellation of Monsieur Ivanka, a Kossuthian deputy, in the Hungarian Parliament, has caused considerable consternation in Austria-Hungary.

Monsieur Ivanka demanded from the prime minister whether he was aware that Count Aehrenthal had caused thousands of rifles and large sums of money to be distributed amongst the Malissori, and other Albanian tribes; and whether he was aware that Count Aehrenthal, after having made use of these rifles for his own political purposes, had now shut down the food supplies which were being sent to them in their necessities over the Austrian border. The seriousness of the interpellation was so manifest that it drew from the minister of justice the exclamation that the deputy

was being guilty of treason, a remark which did not lose its point when the questioner wound up by a request to the premier to use his influence in favor of the country's foreign policy being conducted in a less Machiavellian way, and with more sincerity.

The minister has declined to reply to the interpellation, and M. Ivanka's accusations have been angrily denied. Nevertheless the incident is not without its lesson as to the condition of things in the Balkans.

Albanians Rooted Out

The fact is that if something is not done, and done very speedily, it will not be possible to do anything. It is evident that in spite of their desperate resistance, the Albanians are being overwhelmed, and unless help comes in some shape, Torgut Shevket Pasha will be able to pronounce the fatal sentence, "Quiet reigns in Warsaw."

In a letter just published in the Times, the details of which, bad as they are, have apparently had to be edited, Miss Edith Durham unburdens herself once more on the pacification of Albania.

"High Albania is now a desolate wilderness," she writes. "All the women and children, with a few exceptions who have been burnt in their houses, are refuting here. . . . They have thus escaped, but are now faced with starvation. In this district are 2144 persons—in all Montenegro some 20,000."

"Numbers here are scattered in caves and holes on the mountain side; the rest crowded into any possible hut. . . . The bulk of the refugees have nothing whatever; many of them are in rags that hardly hold together. Were it not for the charity of Montenegro they would not now be alive. . . . No corn has been sown or can be sown in the whole of the devastated district this year; little has been sown in Montenegro, as a large proportion of the able-bodied men of the country are on duty as frontier guards; every day the process of devastation is going on and the want increasing. In a short time, unless foreign help be forthcoming, a large part of the Albanian nation must perish."

"Have just returned from seeing refugees on mountain. They are reduced to chopping asphodel leaves and stinging nettles and boiling them in petroleum cans. Starvation has set in. . . . There are 500 families on the bare mountain side; torrential rains pour every few days. The soaked and miserable creatures are crying for food. Be quick or you will be too late." In this letter perhaps the worst sentences have been deleted, but it describes, from one absolutely competent to speak, the condition of Albania under the pacification of Torgut Shevket Pasha.

Montenegro Active

Meantime, King Nicholas of Montenegro has held a meeting of representatives of the five great powers, England, France, Russia, Austria and Italy, at Cetinje. The German minister was not present, as he was absent from the country.

The King laid before these ministers the conditions upon which he thought it would be possible to bring about an arrangement between the Turks and the Albanians. It is understood that the conditions were very similar to those which have been put forward by the Albanians themselves, but attached to them was a proviso that the safety of the refugees should be guaranteed by some power, or powers, if they consented to return to their own country. In the absence of this guarantee, the King expressed himself as of opinion that nothing would induce these refugees to trust the good faith of the Porte.

MR. O'BRIEN SAYS ENGLISH FINANCE INJURES IRELAND

(Special to the Monitor)

DUBLIN—Following the unopposed return of Mr. Muldoon in the Nationalist interest for East Cork, T. M. Healy has been returned unopposed to the Independent Nationalist interest for North-east Cork.

The occasion of the return was utilized by Mr. O'Brien for delivering an attack upon the government, in which he declared that it was doing absolutely nothing for Ireland except mischief. It had, he said, killed land purchase, and added £3,000,000 at least to the annual burdens of the country. It had accumulated such financial difficulties for the Irish government that he had no hesitation whatever in saying that Mr. Lloyd George's finance would prove a thousand times more formidable an obstacle to home rule than the House of Lords.

Mr. O'Brien was followed by Mr. Healy, who made an incisive attack on the insurance bill. He declared that a north of Ireland business house had made a sound calculation, which proved that in order to get £30 (\$150) worth of benefit from this bill, the Irish laborer would have to contribute £300 (\$1500). The bill, he insisted, was not wanted in Ireland, and should never be applied to Ireland.

MR. MEYER TO VISIT RUSSIA (Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The Rev. F. B. Meyer will in the course of the autumn visit Russia, where the Baptist movement has for some years been steadily increasing. It is Mr. Meyer's wish if possible to see the Tsar, with the intention of obtaining leave for the foundation of a Baptist college, the funds for which have been raised mainly in America.

EDINBURGH VISIT OF KING AND QUEEN EVOKES LOYALTY AND IS MARKED BY QUAIN CEREMONIES



(Copyright by London News Agency)

Foremost figures from left to right are Duke of Montrose, Duke of Buccleuch, Duke of Fife and Lord Rosebery

Chapel of Order of Thistle Is Inaugurated and New Knights Invested—Also Stone of Usher Hall Laid

COURT IS IN PALACE

Brilliant Group Attends Presentation of Colors by His Majesty and Levee Later Is Great Gathering

(Special to the Monitor)

EDINBURGH—The day on which King George inaugurated the new chapel of the Order of the Thistle and laid the foundation stone of the Usher hall was celebrated as a general holiday, consequently the crowds in the streets were larger than ever.

The Scottish temperament is not easily moved and no mere procession would evoke such wild enthusiasm among a Scottish crowd as it met in England, Ireland and Wales. Nevertheless Scotland received her sovereign with a greeting as cordial and sincere as that of her more emotional sister countries, though her welcome was expressed in a calmer manner.

New Chapel Is Inset

The new chapel where King George held the first chapter and invested the new knights, the Earl of Mar and Kellie, and Lord Reay, has been grafted into the side of St. Giles cathedral in the southeast corner of the main building.

A few years ago the sum of £40,000 (\$200,000) was left by Lord Leven and Melville for the restoration of Holyrood chapel, where the Knights of the Thistle used to meet in former time. This work, however, turned out to be impracticable, and so the new chapel was built and dedicated to the Most Ancient and Noble Order of the Thistle. The order is very exclusive, being limited to 16, besides King George and the Duke of Connaught, and its motto is "Nemo me impune lacessit."

In the afternoon his majesty laid the foundation stone of the Usher hall. The ceremony was less formal and less imposing than that of the morning, but it was much appreciated by the spectators. The Usher hall is to be a city hall, and the entire cost is being defrayed from money left for the purpose by Andrew Usher, who had handed over the sum of £100,000 (\$500,000) to be spent in erecting a hall for the performance of music, in order that the public taste might be encouraged and elevated. The seating accommodation of the hall when finished will be 3500.

Trees Delight Prince

On this occasion the Prince of Wales and Princess Mary did not accompany their parents. They paid a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch at Dalkeith, and spent some time in the grounds where they inspected with great delight the trees planted by the King and Queen when Prince and Princess of Wales. The prince then planted a tree in commemoration of his own visit, after which their royal highnesses motored back to Holyrood.

In the evening their majesties held a court which was attended by nearly 1000 persons.

On the last day of their visit their

ANCIENT HOLYROOD IS USED BY KING



(Copyright by Sport and General Illustrations Co., London)

Entrance and historic fountain of Scottish palace which sheltered royalty on visit

majesties' engagements all took place in the vicinity of Holyrood. In the morning the King presented colors to the Royal Scots, the oldest regiment in the British army, and inspected various boys' brigades. In the afternoon their majesties gave a garden party at which 3000 were present. The following morning the royal party left Edinburgh for London.

Holyrood Palace Scenes Included Presenting of Colors to Royal Archers

In an environment unique in the world the scenes at the palace of Holyrood revived the glories of the past and symbolized the significance of the present. On the south the frowning cliffs of Salisbury crags, surmounted by the towering summit of Arthur's Seat, and on the north the long slopes of Calton hill and Regents terrace, gay with bunting, formed a fitting background to a magnificent picture, the historical aspect of which was accentuated by the gray front of the ancient palace of Holyrood in the foreground.

The proceedings commenced at 10 o'clock with the King's inspection of and presentation of new colors to the royal company of archers, his Scottish body guard. This ceremony took place on the east side of the palace, where the archers, numbering 200, mustered in the grounds, and formed up in open order in two lines facing the palace. They were under the command of Lieutenant Colonel the Earl of Elgin, the captain general, the Duke of Buccleuch, being in attendance on his majesty in his official capacity as the Gold Stick of Scotland.

Group Is Brilliant

Shortly after the archers had taken up their position, a brilliant group appeared coming around the north side of the chapel. This consisted of the King, attired in field marshal's uniform, with the star and ribbon of the Order of the Thistle; the Queen, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Mary, and the Duke of Connaught, the latter in the uniform of the Highland light infantry. The King made an inspection of the ranks accompanied by the Earl of Elgin and the Duke of Buccleuch.

The old colors of the archers were

then borne under escort to the front by brigadier the Duke of Richmond and Gordon and the Duke of Roxburgh. Their graces then marched to the palace where the old colors were deposited, and returning, carried with them the new colors which were to be presented by his majesty.

In the meantime the bodyguard had formed three sides of a square, in the center of which was an altar formed by a pile of drums; beside it, the chaplain took up his position. The new colors were laid on the drumheads and the King and Queen and a brilliant group of courtiers came forward beside them. After a short service, the King, taking the colors in his hands, delivered them to the standard bearers and the archers gave the royal salute.

King Congratulates

His majesty said: "I am very glad to have had this opportunity of inspecting the Royal Company of Archers, my bodyguard in Scotland, and congratulate you upon today's strong muster. It is an additional pleasure to me to present new colors to replace those given to the company by King William IV, and which have acted in four successive reigns. I shall always watch over the welfare of the Royal Archers with that interest and solicitude shown towards it by my predecessors."

The King's speech concluded, the word of command, "Bonnets off—three cheers for the King!" was given, and the archers responded with cheer after cheer which were echoed from the surrounding hills and repeated by the people gathered on their slopes.

"Reddendo" Presented

The next ceremony, which took place in the throne room, was the presentation of the archers' "Reddendo." The archers' officers were drawn up on the left, and on their majesties' entrance the captain-general (Duke of Buccleuch) and Lord

Rosebery, the vice-president of the council, and Sir Henry Cook, the secretary, advanced in single file, Sir Henry Cook giving the "Reddendo"—three silver arrows on a beautiful embroidered cushion. The Scots law, or "Reddendo," is a clause in a charter specifying the services to be rendered by a vassal to his superior.

Nearing the throne Sir Henry Carr handed the Reddendo to Lord Rosebery who passed it to the captain-general who presented it to the King. His majesty was graciously pleased to accept the Reddendo from the royal company of archers, my bodyguard in Scotland, whose ancient rights and privileges it is my pleasure to recognize."

Then came presentations of addresses from the Church of Scotland, the Corporation of Edinburgh, of which Lord Provost Brown and Dr. Hunter, the town clerk, received the honor of knighthood. Then addresses from the universities of Edinburgh, St. Andrews, Glasgow and Aberdeen were followed by the convention of royal burghs. The King and Queen then left the throne room.

Levee Is Held

While the foregoing events were in progress a constant stream of officials, officers of the army and navy and distinguished persons, entered the palace gate to attend the levee which was held at 12 o'clock.

When his majesty entered the throne room, Field Marshal H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught was among those present, also H. R. H. Prince Arthur of Connaught. The Royal Company of Archers were on duty in the state rooms, under the command of the Earl of Rosebery. A guard of honor of the second battalion Scots guards was mounted at the grand entrance.

The following great officers of state and officers of the royal household in Scotland were in attendance upon his majesty: Lord Rutland, keeper of the great seal and secretary of Scotland, minister in attendance, the marquis of Breadallane, lord privy seal; Lord Dundee, lord justice general; the Duke of Montrose, lord clerk registrar; the Rt. Hon. Alexander Ure, M.P., lord advocate; Lord Kingsburgh, lord justice clerk; the Earl of Errol, hereditary master of the household; the Duke of Hamilton, hereditary keeper of Holyrood house; Scrymgeour Wyndburne, hereditary standard bearer, and Sir Allan Ceton Stewart, Bart., hereditary armor bearer.

Of the King's household in attendance was the Earl of Granville, acting lord steward, Lord Hamilton of Dalzell, acting lord chamberlain, and the Earl of Granard, master of the horse, the Duke of Buccleuch, Gold Stick, Lord Stamfordham, private secretary, and many others.

There were 1200 who attended from all parts of Scotland, and the scene, owing chiefly to the great variety of uniforms, was very picturesque. There were the scarlet uniforms of lords-lieutenant, red, gray, blue and black tunics of military officers and the blue and gold of naval uniforms. Highland dress, with its gay mixture of tartans, each clan having its own particular pattern, was very much in evidence, but nothing was more effective than the dark green uniform of the Royal Company of Archers, who with bows in their hands and arrows in their belts were on duty everywhere.

MEMORIAL PLANS AND DESIGNS ARE NOW CALLED FOR

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—At a meeting of the executive committee of the King Edward memorial Bertram MacKenna, A. R. A., and Edwin Lutyens were requested to supply plans and designs for the memorial to King Edward, to be erected in the Green park, Piccadilly.

Bertram MacKenna is the Australian sculptor who designed the obverse side of King George's coinage. He was born in Melbourne and was elected an associate of the Royal Academy in 1909, and was responsible for the frame of the very much criticized issue of stamps made at the time of the coronation.

Mr. Lutyens is a well-known architect and was the designer of the British pavilion at the Paris exhibition in 1900.

Directory of Leading Hotels

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San Francisco—Hotel Normandie.COLORADO
Denver—St. James Hotel.IDAHO
Boise—The Owyhee.ILLINOIS
Chicago—Grand Pacific Hotel.LOUISIANA
New Orleans—The St. Charles.MAINE
Portland—Hotel Falmouth.MICHIGAN
Grand Rapids—The Herkimer Hotel.

LONDON'S CITIZENS LIVING FARTHER OUT OWING TO FACILITIES

Evidence Given Committee of Peers Shows Effect of Rapid Transit in Aiding Many to Live in Suburbs

TRAFFIC INCREASED

Rush in and Out Daily Has Made Question of Street Room Increasingly Hard Problem for the Capital

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The county council tramways and improvements bill is at present being considered by a committee of peers, and Superintendent Basson, chief of the metropolitan public carriage department, gave evidence on behalf of the home office before that committee.

He pointed out the increasing necessity, whenever there was a proposal to construct additional tramways, to see that the roads and footpaths were wide enough and the gradients not too severe. He maintained that the traffic problems in London were becoming increasingly difficult. Owing to the greater facilities afforded by tramways, motor cars and motor buses, people were living farther and farther away from the center of the town, with the result that the rush from the suburbs to the center of the city in the morning and back again in the evening was greater than ever.

PORTUGAL'S READINESS COSTLY

(Special to the Monitor)

LISBON—At a recent sitting of the national Assembly the minister of finance requested a bill of indemnity for the expenditure of £333,000 (\$1,665,000) with respect to the mobilization of the reserves, and other steps taken for the defense of the country against the Royalists.

NEW RABBI TO BE CHOSEN

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The appointment of a new chief rabbi in succession to Dr. Adler will be made during the next session of the council of united synagogues, next October or November. He is appointed by representatives of all the Jewish congregations throughout the British empire.

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WASHINGTON
Spokane—Hotel Victoria.

WISCONSIN
Milwaukee—Hotel Maryland.

THE HOME FORUM

"Capability Brown's" Vine Flourishes

IN 1750 George II. appointed as head gardener to the famous Hampton Court gardens a man named Lancelot, otherwise and generally known as "Capability Brown," from his habit of vaunting the capabilities of the gardens in his charge. Lancelot seems, however, to have been an artist in his way and to have been a better judge of beauty than those in authority over him, for it is related that he refused to alter the old English garden to please the taste of the Georgian court of the period.

To "Capability Brown" is also due the planting of the famous Hampton Court vine, from which have been obtained no less, it is said, than 2200 bunches of Black Hamburg grapes in one season. Over 143 years old it bears fruit to the amount of 200 or 300 bunches yearly. This season, as has been the custom for many years, the fruit will be despatched to Windsor castle for the royal table, and for any to whom the King may be pleased to send it.

Cotopaxi and Caruso

The news that Miss Peck has climbed the volcano Cotopaxi, says the Hartford Courant, recalls the fact that it was a man of the same name from Maine who said when told that you could sometimes hear Cotopaxi eight miles: "Gracious! Those Eretian opera singers would tire themselves straining so, I sh'd think."

Unfailing Love

I read in the dear old chapters,
In times when weary grown,
Of the Love that never faileth
To find and bless its own.
And sweet are the words of comfort
As through the land I go,
For what the Father has promised
He will make good, I know.

No matter what ills betide us
Here in the lower land,
We may turn from the cares that vex us
And find the comforting hand.
We can lean on the love unfailing
Like an arm that is strong and true,
And feel it is sure and steadfast
The whole long journey through.

O Love so like a fountain
The summers cannot dry,
You fall on hearts grown weary
Like rain from a pitying sky.
Refreshed by the gentle shower,
All trustfully we say,
The Love that has failed us never
Will follow us all the way.
—Eben E. Rexford.

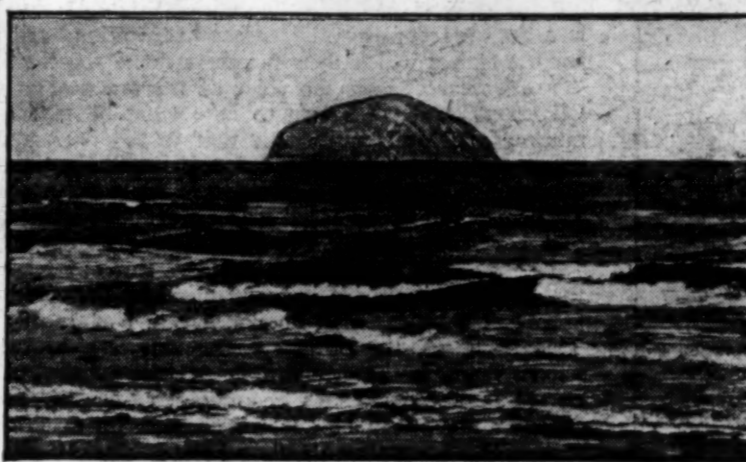
Oh! rather give me commentators
plain,
Who with no deep researches vex
the brain;
Who from the dark and doubtful
love to run,
And hold their glimmering tapers
to the sun.
—Cradie.

FIRST BIT OF SCOTLAND TO GREET THE VOYAGERS

THE accompanying photograph is that of "Paddy's Milestone," the solitary island rock 10 miles from the mainland, which rears itself to a height of over 1100 feet above the oft-troubled waters of the Firth of Clyde. The picture is one of interest in that it shows Ailsa Craig in winter, with its snow-cap on. It was taken on one of those days when, the storm having passed with its transient fury, the sun shone out for a brief period allowing the expert, who with an artist's patience had bided his time, to snap the fleeting impression.

Ailsa Craig is among the first bits of rugged western Scotland, which meet the eye of the voyager from across the Atlantic. It looms to the approaching sight far in the gray distance, riveting the gaze and filling one irresistibly with thoughts of the sublime and the eternal. Its solitariness has always fascinated the poet; Keats and Wordsworth have both spoken to it. The latter on his visit to the Clyde in the summer of 1835 wrote as if in soliloquy:

"Since risen from ocean, ocean to defy,
Appeared the Craig of Ailsa, ne'er did morn
With gleaming lights more gracefully adorn
His sides, or wreath with mist his forehead high.
Now, faintly darkening with the sun's eclipse,
Still is he seen in lone sublimity,



(Copyright by Riddell, Girvan, Scotland.)
AILSA CRAIG, ON WEST COAST OF SCOTLAND, TAKEN IN WINTER

Towering above the sea and little ships;
For dwarfs the tallest seem while sailing by.
Each to her haven."

The "Craig" has a romantic history. On its steep eastern side, at a height of 392 feet, stands its battered castle ruin. Probably it was built about the fourteenth century; and appears to have been used by monks who, the pulse of the mainland proving too strong for

is of very fine grain and takes on a high polish. It is characteristic of Ailsa Craig and goes by the name of ailsite. Ailsite is quarried largely nowadays and cut into the famous Ailsa curling stones which are sent to all parts of the world where the "roaring game" is played. Canada especially acknowledging its superior quality.

Ailsa Craig in former days used to give the mariner much anxiety on dark nights, and when it was veiled in the thick mists which so often cling to its formidable sides; but now a lighthouse stands flashing its intense parallel beams over the pathless flood, what time Phœbus is cooling his axle, or when the light fails to penetrate the haze, so horns at north and south of its elliptical form bellow out their warning through the gloom.

One of the greatest delights the island and rock affords is a sail round its two miles of circumference. By this means one gets an idea of the vastness of its precipitous sides and the teeming bird-life with which it abounds. Nature is kind to her own, and allows of strange companionships. At a distance one would never suspect that tens of thousands of seabirds, no less than eight species, including the solan geese and three kinds of gull, so loved their great foster-mother as to make their home there. When the boat's siren sounds, awaking myriad echoes, they rise in thick clouds, filling the air with piercing shriek or shrill skirl, every one after his kind.

Standing on One Leg Precludes Bore

THERE is a familiar phrase to describe the discomfort of a debater who is left "without a leg to stand on." While one hardly hopes that the saying actually originated from a custom so rare as to appear without precedent in more civilized countries where the means to control eloquence has not been discovered, there is a pleasure for the uninitiated in fancying that he has discovered the recondite sources of a lingual curiosity when he notes the following from the London Globe:

A South African tribe has an effectual method of dealing with bores, which might be adopted by western peoples. This simple tribe considers long speeches injurious, both to the orator and his hearers; so to protect both there is an unwritten law that every public orator must stand on one leg only when he is addressing an audience. As soon as he has to place the other leg on the ground his oration is brought to a close.

Classified

"What kind of a voice has that Mrs. Highey, anyhow?" asked Squiggles. "I don't know, exactly," said Dubbleigh. "I'm not up on voices, but I should say, judging from her pertinacity in singing 'Cavalleria Rusticana,' that she's what you might call an 'intermezzo soprano.'"—Harpers Weekly.

RIGHT REASONING

THE fact that God is infinitely good and that man is His likeness has never for an instant ceased to be true. As there cannot be more than one Infinite, God, and consequently but one infinite manifestation of the divine Mind, this insures the allness of good and the self-evident unreality or nothingness of the belief called evil. The only objection to this method of reasoning that some critics can offer is that it seems too good to be true. This criticism is obviously pessimistic and illogical and is completely disposed of by demonstrable proof. For example let us imagine that a man is tempted to resent a personal insult, but instead of making an angry retort he calms the

troubled waters with a courteous reply. Does not this tend to stop the propagation of the anger and prove that "A soft answer turneth away wrath?" It may be asked, what becomes of the anger that was turned away? No one can tell. No one knows what becomes of darkness when the light appears and no one can account for the phenomena of sin and sickness except that they vanish before the light of Truth. When it is understood that the goodness of God is infinite, there can be no possible room for a belief in evil. While evil may seem to exist to the finite senses, we know that its seeming power diminishes in direct proportion as the Truth is understood.

Like all great studies Christian Science has both its theory and practice. It has been well said that theory and practice are identical when both are correct. So it is with Christian Science, which stands for absolute truth. It must be correctly stated, and correctly understood, before it can be fully demonstrated in practice. The theory of Christian Science as mentioned above includes a scientific statement of the allness of God and denies the existence of aught but God and His likeness. The practice of Christian Science consists of maintaining a realization of God's allness in the presence of seeming evil and persistently knowing the truth in spite of all sense testimony to the contrary.

The ordinary reasoner draws his conclusions about people and things from the evidence of his personal senses. These senses being material and not spiritual the conclusions reached are mainly erroneous. The Christian Science method of reasoning is deductive rather than inductive; that is, it draws its conclusions from things unseen instead of from the things that are seen. The starting point of all scientific deductions is shown to be spiritual and not material. The cause being good the effect must be good also. No matter how much reality the sense world may claim for its material phenomena, the fact of God's goodness and allness must be regarded as final and supreme.

The right reasoner learns to discount the discords of material sense with the spiritual facts of harmonious being. He thinks away the evil suggestions of mortal thought by knowing the truth about God and His universe. A most encouraging feature of this right method of reasoning is that it confers upon individuals an unlimited power for good. Mrs. Eddy, speaking of true Christian Science, says, "All whom your thoughts rest upon are thereby benefited." (Pamphlet, "What Our Leader Says.") It is most comforting to know that one may help all mankind by thinking correctly about them. The kingdom of Heaven being within one's own consciousness, one is in no sense the victim of the outer world. The infinite Mind being the inexhaustible supply for all human needs, one's chief requirement is to be able to think in terms of Spirit instead of matter. Such individual thinking enables one to demonstrate the great Principle of man's spiritual independence as a child of God and reveals the correlation of all right ideas in individual unity.

The mental expansion produced by right reasoning is continually leading one into new realms of undiscovered thought. Mind being inexhaustible and its ideas susceptible to an infinite variety of harmonious relations the work of the right thinker is manifestly unlimited. Think of a condition of mind which knows absolutely nothing, but good and which is too pure to behold evil. Such a mental estate is the birthright of all God's children and is even within the reach of all sincere seekers after Truth. Those who desire it must commence to put away by degrees all their old habits of evil thinking

and acting and put on the new man created in righteousness. Simple and attractive as this statement may sound, immense self-discipline is necessary in order to gain permanent possession of this ideal state of mind. In striving to enter many full time after time in the attempt to comply with the high requirements of absolute Truth, but all who continue to persevere are frequently rewarded with encouraging foretastes of what Mrs. Eddy has termed "a conscious, constant capacity to understand God" (Science and Health, p. 209). Even a faint glimpse into the realm of spiritual reality is so vital in its healing and saving power that all who have had this experience desire to enter into a fuller realization of Truth.

As the worship of man-made gods has given place to the recognition of the only true God, so the belief in many minds is gradually yielding under the influence of Christian Science to the apprehension of the one divine Mind. Instead of frightening people into goodness through the terrors of a humanly conceived hell, Christian Science points to the understanding of God as the one thing needful. All mortal existence with its so-called pleasures and pains is shown to be merely the subjective phenomena of mortal thought. The true status of man as a reflection of this infinite Mind is being demonstrated daily by all who practice the pure teachings of Christian Science. The habit of right reasoning is being formed by all those who have learned through divine metaphysics how to destroy the delusions of material sense. Mrs. Eddy declares that "Reason is the most active human faculty" (Ibid, p. 327) and Isaiah speaking under divine inspiration many centuries ago, said, "Come now, and let us reason together, saith the Lord: though your sins be as scarlet, they shall be as white as snow."

Or His Side

Simplex—You say you have noticed that people are advised to sleep on their front porches while the nights are hot. And you ask, "If a man hasn't a front porch, to sleep on what is he to do?" Sleep on his back.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

DU MAURIER'S AND OTHER NOSES

ONE by one the disparate features of the human face have been the object of praise or the reverse as supposedly indicating beauty and nobility—or the lack of these—in the character of the individual. Nowadays the nose is coming in for attention that it has missed hitherto. Poets have rarely sung with enthusiasm and tender imagery of the fair one's nose. Her eyes are stars or twin lakes, her lips cherries, even her ears are rosy shells, but who would smile on a wooer who acclaimed the stately bridge or ridge or promontory that marks the midst of her facial parterre? Save for the single felicitous phrase, "tip-tilted like a flower," one hardly recalls that a poet has ventured to dress out his noses in linguistic compliment. Clearly the nose has been held a beauty best left unadorned.

Yet lately a gentle writer has undertaken to show that while glorious eyes and firm mouth, high brow and generous ears may all affirm of a man that which he by no means is, the nose never lies. It is, as it were, an unsilenceable trumpet forever proclaiming the man. In the very face of Beethoven's nondescript specimen of this salient feature this writer tries to show that all famous musicians have had an arched or Roman nose. Mozart, too, is adduced by the

writer's critics as an example of a straight-nosed genius. Yet, on the other hand, one recalls the dictum attributed to Jean de Reszke, that the question of good singing is "question du nez." A writer in Harpers Magazine has lately contributed something on the subject of Du Maurier's women's noses that is much to the point. This last phrase is peculiarly pat just here since it is the point of the Du Maurier nose that comes in for comment. It would seem that he made his face after the classic style in all but the end of the nose, which was slightly tip-tilted, instead of leveling back in the conventional line called classic. This writer finds, however, that hardly a one of all the classic noses presumably recorded in antique marbles

"No! My Will"
Delays teach patience; and care teaches faith; and press of business makes us look out for moments to give to God; and disappointment is a special messenger to summon our thoughts to heaven.—E. M. Sewell.

the Westminster Gazette (London) will not seem to record such an amazing vagary on the part of Dumas after all. Most of us would willingly supply our own books to almost anybody who would read them, and if the melons that repaid us, were the right sort they would prove solace for a fruit of less friendly nature, but spelled with the same letters.

MELONS AS COMPARED WITH LEMONS

FROM every direction comes complaint as to the quality of the melons—more particularly "musk melons" or canteloupes,—which are found in the market nowadays. It seems well nigh impossible to get hold of this fruit in eatable form. The melons are gathered unripe and seem to stay so.

Therefore the following story from the Westminister Gazette (London) will not seem to record such an amazing vagary on the part of Dumas after all. Most of us would willingly supply our own books to almost anybody who would read them, and if the melons that repaid us, were the right sort they would prove solace for a fruit of less friendly nature, but spelled with the same letters.

Two summers ago a couple of moose, pursuing a hereditary tradition, swam from the mainland, a distance of nine miles, and landed in Bar Harbor, near the mouth of Duck brook. One of them sauntered about an elaborate formal garden, went through a tennis-net, scared the servants and made off toward Young's mountain, carrying everything before him. In the old days big game in large numbers used to take this trip to escape the annual hunt. And the Indians followed them over and continued to do so as long as they were allowed.—Century.

Big Game at Mt. Desert

can be adduced as a true example of the nose of antiquity, since the marbles are all more or less defaced and the extreme tip of the nose has almost invariably had to be restored. This is true even of the Venus of Milo. He says:

"Years ago I found a terra cotta mold of an antefix in the Etruscan Museum in Florence, and I brought away a cast taken from it and treasured it very much, for the nose of the head in the middle of it is quite different from any antique nose I know of. There can be no question as to the antiquity of the mold, which was found near Orvieto. One day, in the '80's, when Monsieur Guillaume, the famous sculptor, and then director-general des beaux arts, was in my studio, I showed him the plaster cast, and he exclaimed, 'But that is the type of young English woman that Du Maurier draws in Punch!'"

Perhaps then a pet superstition of portraiture has been exploded, and the tip-tilted nose is really the classic model. Or perhaps if a single example of a more liberal construction of this strangely various feature is not enough to establish the type, one at last has data enough to deny the heavy so-called classic mold its former prestige. To the question, "What is the ideal type?" we may venture to reply, "No one knows."

Sandpaper Erasers

A western banker brought a heavy manila envelope up to the Wolcott desk and asked the clerk if he could paste a piece of paper over the address that was written over the face of it, says the New York Sun. It was a kind of envelope made especially for his bank and made for a special purpose and he wanted to mail something in it. The clerk looked at it and then took from his pocket a tiny bit of white sandpaper, rubbed it over the address a few times and handed the banker the envelope with a perfectly clean surface. "Well," the banker remarked, "you can learn any sort of a new trick in any trade but mine. I have been in the banking business all my life and I never saw erasing done like that. I am going to put sandpaper in my bank hereafter instead of rubbers and chemical erasers."

Picture Puzzle



What baseball term?
ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE.
Emerald.

Freddy's Mistake

Little Freddy was preparing to go out calling with his mother. Suddenly he called to her in a rather startled voice: "Mamma, is this bay rum in the brown bottle?" "Gracious, no, dear! That's mucilage." "Oh," said Freddy then after a pause. "Maybe that's why I can't get my hat off!"—Metropolitan Magazine.

The soft droppings of rains percolate the hard marble; many strokes overthrow the tallest oaks.—Lyly's "Euphues" (1579).

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European Bureau, Club House, Surrey St., Strand, London.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Thursday, August 3, 1911

An Event of World-Wide Importance

AN EVENT is to take place in the White House at Washington today the moral influence of which will extend far beyond our time and far beyond the boundaries of the three great nations immediately concerned. All the necessary preliminaries seem to have been arranged for the signing of the arbitration treaties between the United States and Great Britain and between the United States and France, and so today, in the presence of the President of the United States, the British ambassador and probably other distinguished representatives of this and foreign governments, the signatures that will commit this nation to unlimited arbitration of all questions arising between it and the two other countries named will be affixed. Ambassador Bryce will sign for Great Britain and Ireland, but the treaty with France must go to Paris, there to receive the signature of the minister of foreign affairs in the presence, as witness, of the ambassador.

No amount of writing and no amount of ceremony in connection with this event would avail anything if there were lacking in the background a popular sentiment in its favor. The thing that will give greatest force to the treaties is neither signatures nor seal but the sympathy of the common people of the three nations with the spirit of the contracts. There has grown up in France and in England as well as in the United States during recent years a public conviction that war is no less unnecessary and useless than brutal, and hand in hand with this is a public determination to end it. Within the last ten days we have seen how easily may be aroused human passions which, if given rein, would plunge civilization into the very depths of savagery. It is something to be grateful for, and by no means to be underrated, that the signing of the arbitration treaties in the executive mansion at Washington occurs at a time when its moral impression will be most deeply felt by our sister nations across the sea.

No wild hope but rather reasonable expectation is involved in the proposition that other countries will within a short time become parties to similar agreements with the United States and between themselves. The all-important fact is that the good work has started upon its way; nothing short of a turning back of humanity to ignorance and barbarism could now stay its progress.

It is to be hoped that the Mexican Rubber Company strike will not unduly stretch out.

Striving to Uplift the Short Story

IT WOULD be absurd to say that all the good short stories have been told; indeed, there is a strong undercurrent of belief that for a long time past only the sources of poor and indifferent fiction have been drawn upon, and that the good short-story ground has barely been scratched. The hope, at all events, has long been entertained, especially among magazine readers, that a new force of prospectors might be induced to engage in exploration, since the present one seemed to be content with the outcroppings and not always very particular as to whether their pickings were genuine quartz or merely pyrites.

Be this as it may, the Atlantic Monthly announces that it is about to do something for the short story. This will give general satisfaction, for if there is one thing more than another that needs to have something done for it at this time it is the average attempt at briefer fiction. Few things are in greater need of the uplift. The short story, as it has been presented in the magazines and in book form during the last several years, stands out as a distinct and regularly recurring disappointment to English-reading humanity. It is a detail rather than a structure, an amputation rather than a condensation; it is mechanism rather than art, it is boring rather than entertaining, wearying rather than restful. Taking it as a rule, the average modern story is put together by somebody who apparently hasn't anything in particular to say. It has a title, a beginning, a middle and an ending; it fills to a nicety the space allotted it, but it comes with no appeal, and leaves no impression other than that which usually accompanies a sense of wasted time. Consequently one feels like taking off one's hat to the Atlantic Monthly, and even like giving it a rousing cheer.

There are short stories of a delightfully entertaining character lying below the surface somewhere. There must be mines of romance in a land that is so completely wrapped up in what it calls reality. If ever there was an opening for the short-story teller it ought to be in a country and in a time that literally swarm with episodes and events that might have startled the original compiler of the "Arabian Nights Entertainment." It is offered as an excuse for the lack of good fiction that the truth as we see it in these days is as strange as anything that could be imagined; but this excuse is shallow; what is wanted is not so much stories of the marvelous as tales of the commonplace well told. Perhaps many short-story writers of today make the mistake of attempting to tell their readers something new. The concomitants of a good story are as old as the world itself.

THERE had to be a first woman licensed air pilot, of course, if for no other reason than to set the fashion for her sex.

Party Politics

THERE was a time not so long ago when he that condemned or criticized party politics was regarded as quite without that hearty common sense without which no freeman is supposed to be. Whigs and Tories, Republicans and Democrats, it was in these terms that was spelled the salvation of all communities that had adventured the task of constitutional self-government. By some mysterious alchemy of thought, a formula was invented long ago, and was puffed for years, that if a number of men banded together, no two really thinking the same on any one subject except perhaps self-interest, they could, nevertheless, achieve a definite, specific object by acting in unison at irregular intervals, and the virtues that the constituent members by no means possessed individually were cheerfully accorded to a shadow called a party. Whether this reverence for an abstraction in terms was

the act of expediency or of conviction is a question that may be discussed at leisure. But the question that constantly obtrudes itself in a very practical way is: What justification have political parties for the claims which their members make for them?

We hear at once the voice of the practical man crying in the wilderness, and we hasten to note what he says and to agree to much of it. It is quite true that in the present development of men's understanding organization is necessary and that great popular demands must be expressed in some form of representation. Each man cannot be heard any more than he can see enforced his own particular views. You cannot make an omelet without breaking eggs. This is not to be denied. But our readers will observe that there are only a few great questions that press on the world's affairs at a time. Men do not live in a state of perpetual crisis. This being so, the ordinary man may ask of himself what are parties doing in the meantime? Are the political parties to be supported between crises as beautiful conceptions, like the Portland vase, or must they be kept in commission as useful nurseries of statesmen, or are they simply a habit?

Paradoxical as it may seem, political parties whose elaborate and cumbrous machinery is only of evident use for united action of the many at times when affairs of great importance are to be handled, nevertheless show their most dangerous and least benevolent side at times of crisis. This is so, because through the slavery of expediency that binds most men and the low standards that are engendered of any system that does not rest on an impersonal sense of duty party interest is constantly preferred to the interest of country. The high protectionist will have his views prevail at whatever cost of clogged markets and stimulated prices, the nationalist will have immediate home rule at no matter what after-cost of heartburning, the inveterate savior of his country will have that country saddled with grievous pension charges, and never let us forget the civil war, Tory peer and Radical workingman will wrangle desperately, no matter if constitutional government be shattered meanwhile. All these may fight each other pluckily enough, but they are turning their backs to the enemy. That enemy is disintegration, the loosening of the forces of cooperation, without which no state can advance to a successful consummation of those plans that its founders have made for it. It will do no harm if men on both sides of the Atlantic, at a time when the calmness of unselfishness is needed as never before, keep in mind a sentence in Gambetta's speech at Bordeaux in 1871 when he argued that education was the hope of the French republic: "Only on the point of duty will we refuse all compromise."

Lawrence Meets Its Obligations

WIDER publicity was given recently to certain aspects of municipal government in the city of Lawrence, Mass., than the facts, as they become known, would seem to justify. The reports that first received currency have been made the basis, in near and remote parts of the country, for comment which reflects seriously upon the citizenship of one of the busiest communities in New England. Certain taxpayers and financial interests in Lawrence sought to have the city placed under state commission—practically in the hands of receivers—on allegations to the effect that its affairs were being mismanaged, its finances were in a state of confusion, and its treasury was bankrupt. This newspaper refused at the time to see hopelessness in the situation. Conditions had been bad locally, but they were improving. We failed to see why, at the worst, even after a temporary suspension of its municipal functions, Lawrence could not work out its own problems. After hearing evidence and arguments on both sides, the principal effect of which was to show that the movers for a commission had acted hastily, Governor Foss declined to intervene.

It now appears that bonds to the amount of \$47,500 and other obligations of the city of Lawrence maturing on Tuesday last were promptly met by the city treasurer. The payrolls will soon be caught up with. Municipal receipts are satisfactory. In short, there is nothing to indicate that Lawrence falls at present very far below the standard set for solvent and self-governing American communities. It is not intended here to minimize the offenses committed by its officials in the past. These have been inexcusable. The idea we wish to convey is that, given a fair opportunity, Lawrence will soon have recovered itself completely.

In the meantime comments based upon the first reports of the condition of Lawrence cannot be summarily checked. The city will be held up for some time to criticism and opprobrium. The Massachusetts and New England press, however, should give the facts as they now appear, and give them, too, as wide publicity as was given to statements concerning the community in question that are now proving to be erroneous. This is but common justice.

SPECIAL official information just given to the Senate by the department of commerce and labor substantiates charges previously made by special investigators of the Russell Sage foundation; and Secretary Nagel is authority for the statement that at least one third of the employees of iron and steel mills work seven days a week, one fourth of them averaging twelve hours a day seven days a week. Where the necessity of keeping fires going exists there is justification for sufficient Sunday toil to prevent depreciation of plant; but the Sunday work which these investigators find, involves departments of the mills where no loss on apparatus would follow a shutdown. Even where it is proved necessary that there should be continuous operation of plant, it is not impossible in this industry any more than in others to arrange a division of labor and relays of workers so that the total labor of a week may be reduced.

Where the laborer as well as the employer desires such ceaseless toil, each in many cases being prompted by lust for money, society is under obligations to intervene. Excessive labor is a wasteful process for all concerned; and states are justified in interfering and putting an end to it, when those who suffer most from it decline to act rationally in the matter. Solely on economic grounds, without the added argument based on man's spiritual needs, states owe it to themselves to prevent toil that dehumanizes workers, that shuts them out of home life and that turns them into mere wage-earning automatons.

Official confirmation of the charges against the iron and steel makers as to overwork of their employees, coming just at this time, is likely to impress Congress and the public more than if made at another time.

Overworked Makers of Iron and Steel

Advertising and Esthetics

FORM, manner and style count in advertising as in all other modes of communication of information and ideas. Art can be the handmaiden of the publisher as well as of the editor and special writer. A "write up" of a real estate sale can be made as graphic and pictorial as a description of a first night at the opera or the opening of an academy of art's annual exhibit. From the typographical standpoint, a publisher's list of new books can be made as commendable to a disciple of Aldus as the books themselves. There is as fine art in placing advertisements on a page as there is in hanging masterpieces on a museum's walls. To phrase the merits of a cereal food or an automobile tersely, luminously and persuasively in a way to induce sale of the goods calls for clarity and charm plus insight, three inevitable qualities of art, whether verbal, pictorial or plastic.

Now it is only necessary to compare the American advertising of a generation ago with that of today to see what vast strides have been made in application of theories and methods of art to the business of publicity in trade. Much emphasis is still put upon the thing to be said; but more than formerly the way of saying it is kept in mind. Refinements and embellishments of decoration abound. Advertisers and advertising agencies design to commission artists as servitors in creating attractive copy, and have no difficulty in securing constructive esthetic allies. A rising standard of popular taste for periodicals that are artistic from cover to cover, a demand in part created by pioneers among American publishers, now forces upon the press generally better ways of displaying advertisements and upon advertising agencies production of copy that has "style," comeliness and beauty if possible.

Such is the general trend in American publishing circles, whether the journals be daily, weekly or monthly, or general or special in their type. Glaring exceptions no doubt exist, conspicuously so often in circles where much is said about ethics. The real model journal, like the model man, is clean in both dress and speech, handsome within and without, as veracious in attire as in word, as idealistic in getting business for itself and other people as it is discussing policies of government or prescribing duties of public officials. It will use art in ad writing as readily as in poem illustrating. It will think of "style" in typography as well as in literary reviews or fashion notes. It will censor the ugly "cut" as quickly as the salacious "story." Readers with standards of taste will be introduced to advertisers of probity in ways that offend not. Whereupon two results will always follow: a "quality" business and a quantity income.

RECENT rumors concerning the shifting of American diplomats would go far toward strengthening the impression that there is both permanency and promotion in the United States foreign service for those who attend to business.

THE time is no doubt coming on apace when the popular novelist will describe one of his characters as "a substantial-looking man whose hauteur left the impression strongly upon you that he had an account at the postal savings bank."

A MUNICIPAL market is proposed in Des Moines, with the view of cutting out the middleman. It will be recalled, no doubt, that the decline of minstrelsy cut out the end man.

INCREASED attendance in Yellowstone park makes it appear as if the wonders of that region are at last beginning to find the appreciation they deserve.

JUDGING by the fruit of recent excavations in Egypt, there were masters with paint and brush much older than the "old masters."

IT WAS manifestly a great mistake of Mayor Fitzgerald of Boston to be away when the advertising men were here.

EDWIN A. ABBEY, like Benjamin West of an earlier period of American art, found a congenial environment and appreciative patronage in England, and there proved to monarch and to people the capacity of Pennsylvania to produce an artist. For one person who knew Abbey for his delightful illustrations of Shakespeare, Herriek and Goldsmith there were a thousand who knew him as the maker of the series of pictures illustrating the legend of the Holy Grail that decorates the walls of the Boston Public Library. Placed where patrons of the library and a host of visitors view them and reproduced artistically and scattered broadcast, these pictures and their copies have made Abbey's name so well known that it is doubtful whether that of any American artist ever has had equal celebrity. If now there be added to these Boston designs those which he has made for the new state capitol at Harrisburg, Pa., it will be seen that he has insured enduring interest in his career, and by a form of art too that, until he and Sargent and Puvion de Chavannes were engaged to adorn the Boston library, had had little chance to develop in America.

Sargent's contemporary fame arises not from his share in the Boston library's decoration, remarkable as that work is, but rather from his brilliant portraits. To Abbey, however, it was given to first demonstrate the extraordinary popularity and utility of wall pictures painted to decorate American public buildings. Since Boston led the way the American public has responded quickly to the excellent example. Now no new federal, state or municipal building of importance is without some illustration of mural decoration, in which, preferably, use is made of themes based on the history of the people. Where this is not done then resort is had to great fundamental, universal aspects of government and their adequate depiction by symbolical figures. But whatever the theme or whomsoever the artist the practical result is the same: there is a sudden expansion of the educational and inspirational effect of art upon the community. It is quite impossible, for instance, to overestimate the silent, steady ennobling effect upon a city's life of successive generations' study of such a work as Abbey wrought for Boston. Such democratization of art works powerfully for civic purification, and is an extension of opportunity for social service and for justified popular renown that must appeal powerfully to any ambitious and high-minded artist. So it impressed Abbey, witness the lavish way in which he spent of his own wealth in order to make his output at Boston and Harrisburg what he desired it to be.

Abbey and Mural Decoration